

Weather
Hot weather. Local thunder-
storm. The maximum tempera-
ture yesterday was 96.4 and the
minimum 78.3, the figures for
the corresponding day last year
being 92.2 and 75.6.

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VICTORS ARE GREETED AT PEKING IN REGAL STYLE

Homage Such As Former
Emperors Received
Paid To Chang

FORM NEW PARTY

Shantung, Mukden And
Chihli Groups In
Combination

LI IS DELEGATE

Commissions To Wang
And Tsen Are Revoked
By Cabinet

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, August 5.—Generals
Chang Tso-lin and Tsoo Kun were
received with almost regal honors
on their arrival in Peking yester-
day afternoon. The traffic from
the station to their respective re-
sidences was entirely stopped. The
routes were strongly guarded.

All the streets of the city were
decorated with flags, while the
ground from the station outwards
to the street was strewn with
yellow earth, which was done in
the case of Yuan Shih-kai and was
common for the former emperors
but was not done for Li Yuan-
hung, Feng Kuo-chang or Hsu
Shih-chang.

The thirteen motor cars, in
which the two generals and their
entourage left the station in single
file for the Peking Guild, passed
through lines of cheering people.

CITY GATES OPEN

No developments are expected
today but it is believed that a
settlement of the main points re-
garding the reconstruction of the
government will soon be reached.

All the city gates were half-
opened today. The populace ap-
pears to be reassured in regard
to the future and is resuming
normal business.

The latest reports from the
camps around Peking show that
sickness is increasing. There have
been several cases of true cholera
in two camps and it is suspected
that sanitary measures have not
been taken.

CHINESE INNOCENT

Reuter learns that "the Chinese
government has absolute faith in
the innocence of the Chinese
gunboats during the recent Nikol-
skiy affair and is positively sure
that the charges against them are
baseless but, having regard to
friendly relations with Japan, the
Chinese government has agreed
with the Japanese minister at
Peking to appoint an officer from
the Ministry of the Navy to join
the Japanese committee, which is
proceeding to Nikolaiyevsk to in-
vestigate the case.

The evidence which has been
given by persons of various
nationalities, including some
Japanese, contains nothing in-
volving the Chinese gunboats,
which were anchored at Nikolaiyevsk
during the time in question, and
therefore, no need, therefore, to
cover up the traces of their
participation in the outrage for
the simple reason that no traces
existed.

General Wu Pei-fu yesterday
went on to Changchun, it ap-
pears that he insists on the
punishment of Marshal Tuan Chi-
hui and the vesting in the presi-
dent of all administrative power
after the dissolution of the An-
hui parliament until a new par-
liament is elected.

NEW POLITICAL PARTY

A new political party has been
established, entitled the Keng-
shieh, in which Chow Tse-chi,
leader of the Shantung group, Liu
En-ken the Mukden group and
Meng Hsien-yi the Chihli group,
Hanan and other provinces are
represented.

The cabinet forwarded General
Li Shun-hsi commission as Chief
Northern Peace Delegate yester-
day and formally cancelled Wang
Kiang's and Tsen Yu-cheng's com-
missions.

Li Yuan, the Aulic Ambassador
of Urga, has been arrested and
is being sent to Peking.

While one of the two Frontier
Mixed Brigades, formerly at
Loyang, has left for Shensi to
join Tuchen Chen Shu-fan, the
other has remained at Loyang,
where, falling to obtain \$500,000
from the Chamber of Commerce,
it began looting. Chihli forces
were hurried to the scene, sup-
pressed the disturbances and
disarmed the Frontier troops.

Lady Hadfield Establishes
Home In Reno, Is Report



LADY HADFIELD



SIR ROBERT HADFIELD

Lady Hadfield, wife of Sir
Robert Abbott Hadfield, British
steel magnate, has established a
residence in Reno, Nev., accord-
ing to reports from that city.
Recent despatches from England
stated that it was rumored Lady
Hadfield had taken up her resi-
dence at Reno so that she might
sue for divorce. Lady Hadfield
is a sister of George W.
Wickham, former United
States Attorney-General. She was
married to Sir Robert in 1894.
Sir Robert Hadfield held a num-
ber of important governmental
positions during the war and is
one of Great Britain's big steel
manufacturers. His wife was
well known for her war activi-
ties and was inscribed in two
high British orders for her work
among the wounded. The photo-
graph of Lady Hadfield shows
her in Red Cross uniform.

TRIBESMEN SLAY BRITISH TROOPS IN HILLA FIGHT

(Reuter's Service)

London, August 5.—A War
Office communique regarding the
situation in Mesopotamia states:
"A strong British reconnoitering
column which had set out south-
wards from Hilla was attacked
and roughly handled by tribesmen
on July 28, but succeeded in
cutting its way back to Hilla,
after sustaining 300 casualties
and losing one field gun, twelve
machine-guns and other material
and a large number of horses and
mules. The disturbances on the
Lower Euphrates continue. The
railway from Hilla to Bagdad has
been cut several times.

"The British garrison at
Diwan has been withdrawn to
Dhawal which the tribesmen un-
successfully attacked on the night
of July 28. There is no news of
the garrison at Kufa which is
invested."

Mails For America To Close Saturday

Mails are to be sent to the
United States by the Shanghai
American post office on the U. S.
Army Transport Great Northern.
Registered mails will be closed at
5:30 o'clock today and ordinary
mails will close at 9 o'clock Sat-
urday morning. As the time of
sailing has not yet been definitely
determined Postmaster Everett
may be able to extend the closing
for ordinary mails beyond 9
o'clock. In that event the time
will be noted in The China Press
Mail Box tomorrow morning.

Nauru Island Bill On Third Reading

(Reuter's Service)
London, August 5.—The Nauru
Island Bill passed the third read-
ing in the House of Lords today,
without discussion.

SOVIET IN DELAY ON ARMISTICE WITH POLES

Negotiations Being Con-
trolled By Orders Of
Russian Participants

GERMANS TO ACT

Allenstein Plebiscite
Area May Be Invaded
To Clear Situation

MOVE ON LEMBERG

Bolsheviks Still Thirty
Miles Away From City
That Is Objective

(Reuter's Service)

London, August 5.—Hitherto no
news has been received of the
progress of the Russo-Polish armistice
negotiations at Baranovitch.

According to the Times, Warsaw
correspondent the Polish Govern-
ment are in possession of Soviet
orders that hostilities shall in no
case cease before August 4.

The German Government has
informed the Allies that it has
ordered the officials concerned to
send German troops, into the
Allenstein plebiscite area, if the
situation on the frontier necessitates
this step.

AFTER OIL WELLS

The main force of the Bolshevik
attacks appears now to be directed
towards the capture of Lemberg,
partly with a view to securing pos-
session of the rich oil wells to the
south of that city. The Bolsheviks
are still at least thirty miles from
the city.

The Poles report that in the
latest encounters they have re-
pulsed the Bolsheviks with heavy
losses.

The Bolsheviks are merely at-
tacking Brest-Litovsk but the Ger-
man wireless report of its capture
yesterday is at least premature.

Replying to Commander J. M.
Kenworthy in the House of Com-
mons today, Mr. Bonar Law stated
that it was not the policy of the
Government to invite Germany to
co-operate in hostilities against
Russia.

DEMAND AUTHORITY

Later, a Moscow wireless
message states: "The Russian de-
legation at Baranovitch informed
the Poles that it was impossible to
conclude an armistice unless the
Polish delegation were authorized
to sign fundamental conditions of
peace. The Poles accordingly left
for Warsaw on August 2 in order
to obtain authority or authorized
delegates to meet at Minsk on
August 4, in accordance with the
Russian suggestion.

Washington, August 3.—The
United States Government, are still
without official information regard-
ing the proposed Allied-Bolshevik
conference at London but official
circles here indicate that the United
States will most probably be re-
presented at any conference which
seeks to solve the problem of the
fixation of the status of Russia in
the world.

Sir Charles Eliot Is Honor Guest Of Chosen Bankers

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Seoul, August 4.—The Bank of
Chosen gave a banquet in honor
of Sir Charles Eliot, the British
Ambassador to Japan, on Monday
evening.

Sir Charles Eliot left for
Chemulpo yesterday morning. He
will sail from Chemulpo for
Dairen on board H. M. S.
Carlisle.

Boy Scouts Appear Before Large Crowd

(Reuter's Service)

London, August 5.—Many
thousands of spectators visited
the Boy Scouts' Jamboree at
Olympia today. The chief feature
was a great march past. Lieut.
General Sir Robert Baden-Powell
by thousands of scouts from all
parts of the world including
South Africa, India, Ceylon,
Malta, Gibraltar, Slam and
Malaya.

DR. SOLF AT TOKIO

(Reuter's Pacific Service)
Tokio, August 4.—Dr. Solf, the
new German Charge d'Affaires,
arrived here this evening.

Daredevil Flyer And Aide Killed In Movie "Stunt"

(Reuter's Service)

Los Angeles, August 3.—Lieut.
Omar Locklear, famous for his
feat of passing from one aero-
plane to another in mid-air, and
Lieutenant Elliot, his assistant,
were both killed here today,
while performing for cinema
pictures. Their aeroplane crashed
from a height of 1,000 feet.

STEEL INDUSTRY IN INDIA GOOD, SAYS ENGINEER

J. L. Keenan, Of Tata Com-
pany, Passes Through Shang-
hai With His Bride

En route to the plant of the
Tata Iron & Steel Company at
Sokchi, India—one of the largest
manufacturing establishments in
that Empire—Mr. J. L. Keenan
of New York passed through
Shanghai yesterday with his
bride, formerly Miss Helen
Gallagher of a famous "Knicker-
bocker blue" family, to whom he
was married at St. Joseph's
Church, in the American
metropolis, three days before
departure for the Orient.

Mr. Keenan, who has been
associated with the Tata mills
for seven years, in the capacity
of chief chemist and engineer, is
a graduate of Yale University
and a native of Boston. He
had many interesting things to
tell of manufacturing conditions
in India.

IRON ORE IN INDIA

"Rich iron ore," he said at
the Astor House yesterday,
"abounds in that district of India
where the Tata mills are
established. Coal-beds, too, are
located only 60 miles away; but,
on account of the topography of
the country, the coal has to be
down to Calcutta and come up
to us on another railway line; a
distance, altogether, of about
250 miles.

"When the war came on the
Tata mills were turned to the
government and manufactured
practically all the rails, ammuni-
tion and other steel products that
were used by the British forces
in Mesopotamia and Palestine.
In fact, I have heard it stated
authoritatively that, had it not
been for Tata, the campaigns in
those countries would have been
abortive."

Mr. and Mrs. Keenan expect to
spend three years in India, at
the end of which it is understood
that the firm with which he is
connected contemplates the erec-
tion of several big plants in
China, at least one of which
it is expected that he will assume
supervision.

GERMAN LEADER OF TURKS IS CAPTURED BY FRENCH TROOPS

(Reuter's Service)

Beirut, August 2.—French troops
have severely defeated a large force
of Turkish Nationalists at Jenidje.
The Turks who were supplied with
a large number of guns and
machine-guns fought fiercely. The
French made six bayonet charges.
Four hundred Nationalists were
killed and 250 taken prisoner,
including a German officer. The
victory has considerably improved
the situation in Cilicia.

"Dry" Statesman Plans To Restrict Americans Here

(Reuter's Service)

After an absence from China
of ten years, during which he has
been headquartered in the city
of Philadelphia, Mr. E. R. Wight,
accompanied by Mrs. Wight, is
at the Astor House, awaiting
accommodations to the northern
city.

Mr. Wight, who will represent
in Tientsin the export and import
firm of William Forbes & Com-
pany (Dowling, Forbes & Company
in the United States), declared
yesterday that he had noticed
many changes in Shanghai since
he was last here.

"The city has assumed a
decided air of metropolitanism,"
he said; "something it did not
possess ten years ago. It looks
more like a place one would ex-
pect to find in America or
England; except, of course, that
the Chinese characters and
architecture will always give
the streets here an individuality
not to be found in the other
countries.

"The Orient is waking up
very fast and I am glad to be
back to watch the dawn of a new
and wonderful era."

Pan-Pacific Reunion Is Held Here When Congressional Party Arrives To Study Conditions In Far East

VISITORS WILL BE SHOWN CHINA AS IT IS TODAY

Industrial, Educational And
Domestic Activities To
Be Demonstrated

PARTY DISBANDED HERE

Some Members Will Remain
As Individuals And Go
To Peking

American visitors in the Con-
gressional party will be given a
glimpse today of modern Chinese
life in its various phases. The
industrial, educational and
domestic activities of the Chinese
will be demonstrated for the
benefit of the congressmen and
their guests.

Throughout the program for the
day's events will be thoroughly
Chinese save in two instances, a
tiffin for the ladies of the party to
be served at the Astor House where
the American ladies of Shanghai
will be hostesses and the all-Ameri-
can banquet at the Carlton Cafe
this evening.

Some of the members of the
party are to sail for home on the
Great Northern Saturday
afternoon but about half of the
officials will remain until Monday
or Tuesday when they will depart
by train for Tientsin and Peking.
The majority of the women will
sail for Tientsin by boat on Sat-
urday.

The party is to be officially
disbanded on Saturday and those
who do not depart on the Great
Northern will remain in China
as individuals.

THOSE WHO WILL STAY

Those who will remain are:
Senator William J. Harris of
Cedarhurst, Ga., Mrs. Harris and
Miss Julia Harris; Senator
Thomas Sterling, Vermillion, S.
D., and his son, Mr. Cloyd D.
Sterling; Representative Guy E.
Campbell, Pa., Mrs. Campbell and
two daughters, Misses Louis and
Gretchen; Representative L. C.
Dyer, Mo., Mrs. Dyer and two
daughters, Misses Martha and
Katherine; Representative Louis
B. Goodall, Maine; Representa-
tive H. S. Hersman, Calif., his
mother, Mrs. Mary H. Hersman,
and aunt, Miss Margaret A. Steel;
Representative Rufus
Hardy, Texas, Mrs. Hardy and
two daughters, Misses Fay and
Mildred; Mr. John M. Morin, Pa.,
and two daughters, Misses Rose
and Elisabeth; Representative
Henry Z. Osborne, Calif., Repre-
sentative Stephen G. Porter, Mrs.
J. M. Blankenship and Miss Lucy
Porter; Representative John H.
Small, chairman of the congress-
ional party and a member of
congress for 22 years, Mrs.
Small and daughter, Miss Mary
Belle; Representative William S.
Vare, Pa., and two daughters,
Misses Ida and Beatrice; Dr. Paul
S. Reinsch, Mrs. Reinsch and
daughter, Miss Claire; Mr.
Alexander Hume Ford, secretary
of the Pan-Pacific Union.

New Era Dawns In China, Asserts U.S. Business Visitor

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Along the Chinese Eastern Rail-
way.
According to the latest in-
formation, the Amur People's
army has occupied Sretensk.

TO UNITE PROVINCES
Harbin, July 30.—The ne-
gotiations at the Station of
Manchuria to the effect of uniting
all Far Eastern provinces under
one authority were carried on
between Mr. Pumpysky, rep-
resentative of the Vladivostok
Provisional Government in Har-
bin, on the one side and Ataman
Semenoff and his ministers on
the other. Attempts were made
on both sides to come to an
agreement with regard to the
possibility of bringing the ne-
gotiations to Vladivostok.

The momentous task of the
Far East, notably the preserva-
tion of the region for Russia, is
being maintained by both the
East and the West. As regards
the means of achieving this task,
there is some difference of
opinion between Vladivostok and
Chita.

MINISTERS WITHDRAW

This does not, however, pre-
vent Transbaikalia from sending
its representatives to Vladivostok
to attend a conference in that
city. The possibility of arriving
at an agreement in this form or
another is thus not excluded.

It is interesting to note that
the ministers of Ataman Semenu-
off did not take part in the ne-
gotiations between him and Mr.
Pumpysky.

The Chita delegation which
left for Vladivostok is made up
of General Afanasieff, General
Khreshchinskii, Taskin and Mr.
Vasilovsky.

It is suspected that the Japane-
se Command is only moving its
troops forward and backward

Today's Program

9:30 a.m.—General sightseeing tours to be directed under
the auspices of Chinese organizations, including the Chinese
Chamber of Commerce. Start to be made from Astor House in
automobiles provided by the Chinese hosts.

9 a.m.-10 a.m.—Exhibitions at Chin Woo Athletic Associa-
tion's quarters.

10 a.m.—Inspection of the Hou Seng Cotton Mill, managed
by Mr. H. Y. Moh.

12:30 p.m.—Ladies of the party to be guests of the Ameri-
can's Woman's Club at the Astor House, while the men of the
party will be guests at the American Club.

2 p.m.—Visitors to be motored to the plant of the Commercial
Press which will be inspected.

3 p.m.—Visitors to be taken to the newspaper plant of the
Shun Pao for inspection.

5:30 p.m.—Reception at the Great Eastern Hotel.

8 p.m.—American Community dinner at the Carlton.

American Banks Can Now Loan Ten Times Capital To Foreign-Trade Firms

H. H. Sevier, Representative Of New York
Financial Group, Describes "Edge Amendment"
And Its Effect On Oriental Business

Of tremendous import to
China—in fact, to the Far East
in general—is the arrival here of
Mr. H. H. Sevier, former head of
the U. S. Bureau of Public In-
formation in South America; who,
accompanied by Mrs. Sevier,
arrived in Shanghai on Tuesday,
via the steamship Montague
from Japan.

Mr. Sevier comes to the
Orient representing the first of
a prospective group of large
international banks which will
probably be incorporated follow-
ing the passage of the "Edge
Amendment" to the Federal
Reserve Act, providing that such
institutions, under certain legal
conditions, may loan amounts
equal to ten times their capital
stock to American firms engaged
in foreign trade.

"I am here," said Mr. Sevier
yesterday, "to investigate and
report, not to attempt any busi-
ness negotiations—that will come
a bit later. My people desire to
know, principally, just what the
American business man in China,
in Japan, or in any other foreign
market, needs in the way of
financial assistance, in order to
develop the export and import
trade between that market and
America.

THEY DON'T KNOW AT HOME
"A few short weeks in the
Far East have convinced me that
the average business man at
home knows little on nothing
about true conditions out this

way. Much has been written;
but conditions are changing, so
constantly, especially in the
Orient, that most of my pre-
conceived ideas about business
out here have gone by the
board.

"American export and import
men are just beginning to realize
the importance and value of for-
eign trade. They want every detail
they can secure, in order that
they may improve the opportuni-
ties provided by the new
Merchant Marine Act and the
Edge Amendment, to expand
their foreign trade throughout
the world.

"In search of such details, as
many of them as I can find, I
am making this long tour."

Mr. and Mrs. Sevier, who will
be in China for approximately
three weeks, following a similar
length of time spent in Japan,
are tremendously interesting
persons.

FORMER NEWSPAPER OWNER

Mr. Sevier, prior to the out-
break of the war, was owner
and publisher of the Austin
(Texas) American, one of the
notable publications of south-
western United States, and was
several times a member of the
Texas State Legislature.

When America entered the
war Mr. Sevier promptly of-
fered his services to the military
but was rejected—sash!—on
(Continued on Page 2)

Japanese Return 16 Cars Of Silver At Vladivostok

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Vladivostok, August 4.—The
Japanese Command has returned
to the Russians all the silver
specie, taken over by the Japanese
for security on April 4, when they
occupied Vladivostok. The silver
amounts approximately to 16 car-
loads.

The first railroad of Japanese
civilians from Chita has arrived
here.

The Mail Box
MAILS FOR AMERICA-EUROPE,
U.S. T. Great Northern, Reg.
8:30 p.m. Aug. 6, Ord. 9 a.m.
Aug. 7.
FOR EUROPE AND WAY PORTS,
Str. Danera, August 7.
FROM AMERICA AND EUROPE,
Str. Africa Maru, Aug. 8.
FROM EUROPE AND WAY PORTS,
Str. Andre Lebon, Aug. 9.

U.S. LAWMAKERS GIVEN INITIAL FAR EAST VIEW

Great Northern, Army Troop-
ship, Brings Legislators To
See Shanghai

VESSEL ORDERED HOME

Visit Curtailed When Navy
Department Sends Out
Sailing Orders

The party of American legis-
lators including two United States
Senators, 18 Congressmen, a
number of high government offi-
cials with their families, about
100 in all caught their first
glimpse of Shanghai yesterday
afternoon when the big American
troopship Great Northern made
its way up the river as far as the
Standard Oil Company's Floating
piers where committees of Ameri-
cans and Chinese gathered to
greet the visitors.

Shanghai is the end of the
first half of the long ocean
voyage for the visitors who sailed
from San Francisco early in July
and after going to Honolulu for
three days proceeded on to
Manila for a stay of a week be-
fore coming on to China.

It had been hoped to hold the
Great Northern here for a period
of days and a request that this
be done was forwarded on to
Washington, but a radio that was
received yesterday by the ship
from the Secretary of the Navy
brought notice that the vessel
would have to depart late Sat-
urday or early Sunday to transport
some 400 American troops that
were picked up at Manila and are
being taken home for discharge.

Most of these soldiers are men
who saw service in Siberia, but
with them are a number of
contingents that have been
stationed in the Philippines.

PARTY BREAKS UP

About half of the party of a
hundred people will return on
the Great Northern. Some how-
ever, will remain in Shanghai for
several days and a number will
proceed on to Peking. Parties
are now being arranged to visit
centers of interest in various
parts of the country.

The party was brought to the
city on the tender Alexandra and
after the arrival at the Customs
Jetty all were motored in cars that
had been provided by the Chinese
to the Bureau of Foreign Affairs
on Bubbling Well Road where a
semi-formal reception took place
between the hours of 6 and 7
o'clock.

Following this, the main event
of the day, the Pan-Pacific Ban-
quet, was held at the Astor House
in the evening. The crowd num-
bered probably 175 and the deco-
rated ball room of the hotel was
well filled. Mr. Tong Shao-yi,
former premier and Chief South-
ern Peace Delegate, who is presi-
dent of Shanghai's newly or-
ganized Pan-Pacific Association,
presided.

REPRESENTS HONOLULU

At the main table with him was
Mr. Alexander Hume Ford, of
Honolulu, founder of the Pan-
Pacific Union, to whom probably
more than to any other person may
be attributed the whole project of
the trip of the legislators to the
Far East.

Congressman Stephen G.
Porter, Chairman of the Com-
mittee on Foreign Affairs, also
occupied a place at the speakers'
table at which among other
prominent figures were seated Dr.
Paul S. Reinsch, former American
Minister, to China Dr. Sun
Yat-sen, Dr. Wu Ting-fang and
Dr. C. T. Wang.

While the banquet was in
progress and for a time at its
conclusion an entertainment by
Chinese artists was provided that
won the interest of the throng.

TRIBUTE TO FORD

In opening the program of
addresses Mr. Tong Shao-yi said
the gathering was the first meet-
ing of the Pan-Pacific Associa-
tion of Shanghai and he extend-
ed a special greeting to Mr. Ford,
promoter of the organization
which now has branches in prac-
tically all lands touching the
Pacific.

He also gave greeting to
Doctor Reinsch, saying that the
former American Minister was
respected and admired by all,
both in his official capacity and
as a citizen.

CONGRESSIONAL PARTY BREAKS UP HERE; INDIVIDUALS WILL REMAIN

BANQUET IS GIVEN VISITORS AT ASTOR HOUSE

Americans Welcomed to China
By Distinguished Residents
Of Far East

(Continued from Page 1)

ing the river to Shanghai while he was greeting friends of years' standing he was again impressed with the absence of sadness or somberness from the scene that unfolded along the river where were to be seen the green fields of China that told that this is the country of the agriculturist, the country of the farmer and the land of production. One after another, calling their names he spoke of the Chinese leader: who were present and with whom he had worked in the six years he was American Minister.

Doctor Sun, he said was known through all the world as the representative of Chinese Democracy designed to accord with Chinese life and thought but patterned upon American ideals of democracy. Doctor Sun, he said, was the first of all great Chinese liberals.

Of Mr. Tong Shao-yi he said he had profited much by the counsel this Chinese statesman had given to him in times past and he declared that Doctor Tong is one of the men whom he now looks to for internal peace.

WU NAME HOUSEHOLD WORD
Dr. Wu Ting-fang's name, the speaker declared, had become a household word in the United States where he has long been held to be one of the great men of China. Besides these he spoke of Mr. T. R. Jernigan, former American Consul-General and now dean of the American legal fraternity in China and Mr. C. T. Wang whom he characterized as "the great leader of the Young China."

Who had written his name into the world's history at Paris.

Doctor Reinsch held that to effect the integrity of China and to enable it to develop freely was the one most important thing before the world today. He asserted that peace, justice and equity long had been traditions of the nation and he declared that nothing could prevent China ultimately coming into its own, China's present seed, he said, was sympathy only.

He remarked that no nation relied so implicitly upon public opinion and was so ready to lay its case before the people and abide by their decision.

TRUE SYMPATHY OF U.S.
He expressed the belief that the nation has the true sympathy of the people of the United States and he said that Americans were glad at every step taken in China toward national unity and national development.

Mr. Ford, founder of the Pan-Pacific Union, was the next speaker and with his own lovely land of sunshine in mind he voiced the belief that Dr. Sun Yat-sen as a boy in Hawaii had imbibed the ideals from which grew the thought of his later years that he would be able to unite all the provinces of China into a republic. He told something of Doctor Sun's life in Hawaii in the years the Chinese leader lived there.

Mr. Ford spoke at length of the growth of the Pan-Pacific Union detailing his experiences at Washington where full endorsement was given to the project by all of America's political leaders beginning with President Wilson.

He spoke of the purpose as a means to bring about closer interchange of thought and better and friendlier relations between the Pacific lands.

The present purpose in view, he said, is a series of annual conferences of Pacific Lands to be held at the "Cross Roads of the Pacific," Honolulu, and he spoke of a number of suggestions for these conferences that had been brought forward. One of these, a meeting of scientists, he said even now was in progress.

Congressman Porter, the next speaker, in an eloquent address traced the history of the growth of democracy throughout the world and drew a parallel between the early history of other democracies and their struggles with the present-day situation in China.

RIGHT WILL PREVAIL
"China," he said, "will have its troubles, but he said in the end right will prevail."

"I as representative of the great republic of the west," he added, "bring greetings to the great republic of the East."

Dr. Sun Yat-sen, who spoke next at some length, reviewed in a most comprehensive manner the beginnings and the history of the birth of the Chinese Republic with the subsequent strife in the nation.

Doctor Sun's full address may not be given in the space available but as he did on a former occasion he took upon his own shoulders in his address full responsibility for the split between the North and South in China, saying he had brought it about to save China from becoming a Japanese province at a time when it was the only course by which the country might be saved.



Dr. Paul S. Reinsch

Several of his remarks are too significant to be omitted.

He asserted that complete withdrawal of Tokyo's Twenty-one demands and abrogation of the military agreement between Japan and China would at once bring to an end internal strife in China.

"The twenty-one demands," he said, "were not a thing thrust upon China by Japan. They were conceived by Chinese and were used by Yuan Shih-kai as a means to make himself Emperor of China."

Doctor Wu Ting-fang was the final speaker and he gave an eloquent welcome to the party of visitors.

The reception in the afternoon at the Chinese Bureau of Foreign Affairs was wholly delightful. A number of addresses were made after refreshments had been served.

CHINESE IN READINESS
In spite of the delay of the arrival of the United States Transport Great Northern which upset the entire program of Chinese entertainments, representatives of the 21 local organizations and about 40 returned students sat in session all afternoon yesterday to await the arrival of the Congressional party.

Forty motor cars, furnished by local Chinese merchants, stood in waiting in front of the Shun Pao from noon.

The reception committee and the ushers had their fifth at the Great Eastern Hotel. They then adjourned in a body to the Shun Pao where they were in constant communication with the United States Consul-General and members of the various American committees.

When news was received that the transport would dock at the Standard Oil Company Pootung Wharf at 4:30 o'clock the 40 returned students motored down to the Customs Jetty and waited there for the arrival of the party.

THREE TENDERS SENT OUT
Three tenders sailed across to Pootung to meet the visitors. Among those who were ferried over were Consul-General E. S. Cunningham, Foreign Commissioner Hsu Yuan and his secretary, Mr. N. T. Yang, Captain S. T. Wang, representing Admiral K. K. Lang, Mr. Wang Lin-kun, representing the Central government, Mr. S. T. Wen, Foreign Commissioner of Nanking, representing the Military Governor of Kiangsu, Mr. C. P. Yin, managing director of the Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railways, Captain Elster, Major Chaucey P. Holcomb, Mr. W. A. B. Nichols and Mr. T. B. Chang.

Immediately after landing at the Customs Jetty, which took place shortly after 6 o'clock, the party was motored to the Bureau of Foreign Affairs, where eight local officials were hosts at a reception.

Commissioner Hsu Yuan delivered the principal address of welcome. He said:

SENATE SENDS WELCOME
"It gives me great pleasure to

associate with my colleagues in extending to you our most hearty welcome. It is most inspiring to have so many distinguished guests with us this afternoon."

"Before proceeding with a few words of welcome, I wish to announce that I have received a telegram from our Senate at Peking, asking me to convey its welcome to you."

"As a young republic, we are unable to show you much improvement in the various lines of work. We are happy to say, however, that the good will of the people towards you is being demonstrated upon your arrival here. To my mind, we can show you no better expression than this, because it is being exhibited spontaneously by individuals."

This is a clear proof that the cordial friendship which has been existing between the two republics and their peoples is daily increasing, and I am sure I am voicing the sentiments of my colleagues in saying that the honor you have given us in visiting this country is cementing this friendship more closely than ever."

"We only regret that your important duties must call you away and shorten your stay in China. We hope however that you may repeat your visit in the near future and give us a better opportunity to entertain you."

DRINK TO GUESTS
"I have great pleasure in asking you to raise your glasses in drinking to the health of our distinguished guests and wishing them an enjoyable stay in China and a pleasant trip back to the States."

In response, Senator Thomas Sterling thanked the hosts for the gracious reception and traced the history of happy relationship between the two nations since the first American ship visited Canton in the 18th century.

He informed his audience that the United States is interested in China. She is interested in her industries, commerce and education and she sees in China the foundation of a great democracy.

The speaker regretted the change of plans in transportation which must necessitate a number of the visitors to return after staying here for two days, but he was sure that the party remaining behind will have something of value to take back to the United States.

Both addresses were interpreted by Mr. N. T. Yang, secretary to Commissioner Hsu.

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Would Put German Crews On U. S. Ships Paul Singer Says American Wages Are Too High For Profitable Trade

BY RAYMOND SWING

Berlin, June 26.—Paul Singer, who is reported to be close to the Hamburg-American Steamship Company, in an interview in the Vossische Zeitung advises Germans not to be too optimistic regarding the recent negotiations between the United States Shipping Board and the representatives of the Hamburg and Bremen shipping companies.

"The plan of co-operation is meeting with strong opposition from the private shipping interests of America, as well as from the New York Chamber of Commerce, who object on the grounds that co-operation would force American ships to go out of their way to call at German ports, whereas European vessels can carry this freight without going out of their way," he said.

"But more important for America is to make a quick capture of the shipping trade which otherwise would fall to Great Britain and Japan. A transatlantic service can be successful for the Americans only if they use our equipment in German harbors and elsewhere. Furthermore, they need our practiced seamen and our skilled technicians, in consideration of the enormous wages paid to American seamen and their lack of experience in handling our big ships."

"But it must be clear to Americans that even now, when the Supreme Council of the Peace Conference has denied us categorically the rest of our ocean service, that they should not offer us unfavorable or unworthy terms. Fruitful co-operation can result when both sides acknowledge that two equal parties have entered into negotiations."

"Our German companies, despite their unfortunate situation, have no need to bind themselves to the United States Shipping Board in such a way as to make the resumption of our independent shipping activity difficult or impossible. A proper solution would be, as soon as peace is declared, to turn over the German ships to their former owners under condition that they would sail under the American crew on each vessel."

"German steamship companies then would pledge themselves to place the harbor equipment of their organizations and their experience at the service of the new partnership. This might take the form of a trust company, or it might be made even simpler by the German companies not acting as the partners of the Shipping Board but as partners of American companies and divide the business by agreement as was done formerly in the international pools."

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American Banks Can Now Loan Ten Times Capital To Foreign-Trade Firms

(Continued from Page 1)

account of his age. He then entered the Bureau of Public Information and was placed in charge of the propaganda work for the entire continent of South America, in which capacity he made a splendid record.

Returning to the United States at the end of the war, he affiliated himself with the group of New York financiers who are interested in his present peregrinations.

Mrs. Sevier, before her marriage, was Miss Clara Driscoll, daughter of Col. Robert Driscoll, owner of one of the largest branches in the Lone Star State.

SAVED "THE ALAMO"
Returning from France some years ago, during a vacation period from the university in which she was completing her education, Mrs. Sevier learned with amazement that the grounds surrounding the famous "Alamo," where Davy Crockett, Col. Bowie and their dauntless little band of 183 Texans fought off Santa Anna and his Mexicans until every American was dead, were about to be sold as sites for structures.

Realizing that such buildings would completely "smother" America's most famous memorial,

Mrs. Sevier (Miss Driscoll) made a State-wide appeal for funds with which to purchase and save the grounds. Not realizing nearly enough, the plucky young woman herself provided most of the sum of \$55,000 with which the lands were purchased. She then turned the title to the property over to the State of Texas, in perpetuity.

Some years later Mrs. Sevier was reimbursed for her expenditure by the State; but the fact remains that, had it not been for her, the "Alamo" would today have been obscurely resting in the deep shadows of San Antonio's trading district, instead of standing, as it does, in a beautiful park, with all of the old mission gardens, etc., restored.

ON LONG JOURNEY
Following a visit of a few days in Shanghai, Mr. and Mrs. Sevier will journey to Tientsin, thence to Peking and later back to this port, from which they will sail for Manila, Hongkong, Canton, Penang, Calcutta, Bombay, Cairo, London and home by way of the Atlantic Ocean.

Mr. Sevier hopes to get back to New York in time to participate in the closing days of the Presidential campaign.

"To urge the election of Mr.

Harding?" his interviewer ventured.

"My home address," replied Mr. Sevier, smilingly, "is Austin, Texas!"

INQUESTS ARE HELD
Over Bodies Of Two
Motor Car Victims

Two inquests were held yesterday before Assessor R. P. Tenney, and Magistrate Yui as a result of two motor car accidents.

The first inquest was on the body of a man named Loh An-wo, who was repairing the cable for the Telephone company on the Bubbling Well Road, opposite Carter Road at 11 o'clock Wednesday morning, when motor car No. 3419 driven by Mr. A. F. Ollerden, 111 Jewell Road, came along Bubbling Well Road from east to west and ran into deceased who at the time was working under a canvas and wooden shelter temporarily erected over the manhole.

A verdict was returned to the effect that "death was the result of a collision with a motor car."

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Germans Are Depressed Over Future Of Country

Workers Like The Republic, But Business Circles
See Only Hope In A Dictator

(The following picture of conditions in Germany on June 1, taken from an article in The New York Times, written by one of its special correspondents)

The thinking people of Berlin are very pessimistic over the present conditions in Germany. The Government, they hold, is weak and they are to one party and then to another in transacting the affairs of the nation. Little business is being done in Berlin.

The stores are stocked with merchandise but have few purchasers on account of the high prices which have increased 50 percent since last October. The cost of living has increased 150 percent during the same period.

Worship in Leipzig Strasse, one of the best-known department stores in the world, did not have more than a dozen customers when it was opened this morning. Before the war it was thronged at all hours of the day with people, and its business transactions ran into millions of marks a week.

Americans who are in this city to purchase goods say that not only have the German manufacturers increased their prices 50 percent since October, but in addition they charge 25 percent more to the foreign buyer than is paid by the German wholesaler.

The stranger arriving in Berlin today who sees the people walking about the streets and promenading in the parks or sitting in the cafes, would naturally think from their appearance that Berlin was a city of the future. Underneath this air of indifference, which some say is a sign of hopelessness, there is an undercurrent of unrest and nervousness.

What is going to happen, especially in regard to the coming conference with the Allies at Spa, Belgium, and merchants say that in the next few weeks Germany will be through a great crisis, and the result will be no one can tell.

Leading factories have either been compelled to shut down or discontinue a large number of their employees, because they cannot cope with the high rate of exchange against German currency in foreign countries and the high price of labor. In Switzerland, for example, the mark is considered of such little value that it is difficult to even give it away at the stations.

DEMY PLANNING REVENUE
The officials of the Government calculate the reports emanating from Paris that Germany is secretly building up a well equipped army with the idea of revenge against France.

Former War Minister Noske, who is to have charge of demobilizing the greater part of the present German army in July, after the Spa conference is over, says that "in view of Germany having too many soldiers she has too few to keep the Bolshevik forces back on her frontier, and at the same time cope with the internal troubles which would no doubt arise" if such a menace came.

Few uniforms are seen in the streets of Berlin except those worn by the officers and soldiers belonging to the allied military missions now quartered in this city. The allied forces are taken on automobile trips to various parts of the country, under escort of German army officers, to search for hidden stores of arms, ammunition, artillery, etc.

There is a very pleasant time indeed in the present delightful summer weather. The usual formula used by the German officer to the members of the military mission who accompany him on these still busy war materials is "Look around you carefully, gentlemen, everything is open for your inspection. I see we have nothing here to conceal."

The recruited commissions here consist of various branches, from the American, which is the smallest, having only 100 members, to the French, numbering 1,000 while the British have about half that number, and the Italians about the same.

This includes clerks, soldiers and other employees of allied governments, the majority of whom do not seem to know what to do with their time, while their superior entertain one another at luncheon and dinners in the best hotels in Berlin.

Hotels, which before the revolution were the largest of the garrison towns in Germany, now contains

only a small number of soldiers to guard the palace. When I visited it yesterday, there were hundreds of sightseers there and the only soldier I saw was Prince Joachim, who was riding through the park dressed in the blue and red uniform of his former dragon regiment, going toward his villa, which is a short distance from the palace.

SANS SOUCI BEAUTY
Contrary to the reports that have been circulated abroad of the damage done to the Imperial residences and property in this district, I found the gardens and parks at Sans Souci in excellent order. The gardens were full of flowers in full bloom, including a profusion of roses and variegated rhododendrons, and the lawns and hedges were well kept. Some of the more secluded gravel paths in the great park contained a few small weeds here and there which the head gardener said would be looked after in their turn.

The costly antique furniture, tapestries and paintings, including those in the rooms once occupied by Voltaire, and the Knights' hall in the old palace of Frederick the Great, were well cared for and covered with red cretonne bearing the Imperial crown. Visitors paid one mark entrance fee to the old and new palaces, which goes toward their upkeep.

The new palace, in which the former Emperor lived from May each year to the first of January, was in perfect order as he left it at the beginning of November, 1918. The attendants who escort the visitors through the various salons said that nothing had been stolen, as the revolutionists did not go to Potsdam, but concentrated their attack on the royal palace in Berlin.

The shell-room, with its pearls and wonderful specimens brought from all parts of the world, is unique in its dazzling brilliancy, and is alone well worth a visit to Potsdam. The palace in Unter den Linden shows signs where the Spartacists battered it with cannon shot in January, and smashed down two of the balconies in the front of the building. The furniture in the throne room and the big salons, has been removed and the carpets have been rolled up and covered with canvas. The valuable paintings, including portraits of the Hohenzollern dynasty past and present, still hang upon the walls undamaged. They will shortly be removed to the palace belonging to the former Crown Prince, which is to be converted into a national picture gallery.

One of the features which attract the attention of visitors to the palace is the grand marble staircase for the use of the Imperial family and their guests, and the steep incline on its left leading

from the entrance hall to the roof for the Life Guards to march up and down going to and from duty.

The food conditions in Berlin are far more serious than is generally imagined abroad. There is very little meat to be had, and the police make frequent visits to the restaurants in the city to inspect the supplies on hand.

The workmen are discontented, and complain that they are willing to work but are unable to obtain sufficient nourishing food to keep up their strength. Milk is very scarce and little can be purchased except for the use of babies and invalids. A very small quantity is permitted to be sold for breakfast, but is too expensive for the majority of the people, who have to drink their coffee milkless and sugarless. Saccharine is sold at the drug stores, but the Germans do not like it.

There is a great deal of robbery going on in Berlin, in private houses and hotels. Guests frequently decamp with the bed linen, towels and curtains in their valises early in the morning before the chambermaids are up, and leave briefs wrapped in rags, which they brought in their baggage, on the floor of the room.

In first class hotels such as the Esplanade, so much silverware has been stolen by apparently respectable looking guests that teaspoons made of the cheapest kind of composition are used, and the waiters have all they can do to watch the knives and forks at meal times. Paper tablecloths and napkins are used everywhere. Jack Kraemer, of the Hotel Esplanade, who was for many years manager of the Carlton in London, says that to control a hotel in Berlin now a man must be a good detective to prevent its being rifled by dishonest guests.

Tuesdays and Fridays are meatless days; they are strictly observed, and the restaurant proprietors spend their spare time in devising mysterious dishes with high sounding names to take the place of real food for their guests.

The "Schleber," of course, with the vast sums he has made during the war, is able to purchase chickens, ducks, geese, lobsters and all kinds of luxuries on countless days which the ordinary people are unable to obtain. The wealthy Berliners do not dare to appear publicly wearing valuable jewels or costly clothing because of the risk of being greeted in the streets with the cry of "Schleber," especially from boys who take a delight

in saluting automobilists in this fashion. "Schleber," the verb, was coined during the war and means to obtain a thing by underground methods; "Schleber" is the article and "Schleber" the person who traffics in it. A man offering a friend a Havana cigar may have the query put to him, "Schleber?" And if he answers in the affirmative it will be promptly accepted.

LABOR TAKES NEW REPUBLIC
The working classes like the new republic, and their leaders tell them that in a few years it will be the best form of democratic rule in the world. The business men are not at all optimistic on this subject and say that the only chance for Germany to recover now is to have a dictator, who would command the respect and confidence of the nation, but must not be one of the military party; they also express the opinion that, as Germany has been for so many centuries under aristocratic rule, it would be extremely difficult for the nation to become all at once self-governing.

Very little notice is taken of President Ebert, and the position is regarded so lightly that the election of a new President will not take place until three months after that of the Reichstag.

Bankers say that their only hope for aid from abroad lies in the United States, and they feel confident that Americans would be willing to assist Germany to recover from her present distress if they understood the gravity of the situation.

The train service is very much improved, and through services to Paris, Vienna and Rome are being operated, with dining cars and sleepers. Foreigners who apply to the State railways ticket office for sleeping accommodation are informed that berths are not sold without a medical certificate stating that the passenger is in ill health, but they can easily be obtained from the hotel proprietors at an increase of 150 percent above the tariff.

The trains are packed and people have to stand in corridors with

their baggage sometimes for hours. Americans who have paid first-class fares may be glad to get a seat a little while in a third-class compartment on a long journey. The fact that the fares are 300 percent higher than they were before the war does not deter the working people from traveling. They do not think the paper mark worth saving, and therefore spend all they earn freely, but hide their little stocks of gold and silver coins, especially in rural districts, absolutely declining to lend to the Government.

BIG CROWDS AT THEATERS.
The theaters and moving picture houses in Berlin do a large business, but the amusement places like the Admiral's Palace and the big cabaret restaurants do very little, because everything has to be closed at 11:30 p.m.

One of the most popular of the moving picture plays that has been shown recently in Germany is the "Indische Rache" ("Indian's Revenge"), and the heroine is described on the program as Miss Glynn. The picture, which was made in Frankfurt, starts with Miss Glynn leaving the Times Building in New York in a fine automobile wearing a worried look after receiving a message that her fiancé has been kidnapped in revenge by Hindoos for having stolen a costly ruby from one of their sacred temples. The street scenes, purporting to be in various American cities through which she passes, apart from the one in Times Square, were taken in Frankfurt and Berlin. Finally Miss Glynn arrives in San Francisco, to find that her lover with his cantors had just sailed for the Far East. She follows him and eventually succeeds in rescuing him in a Hindoo temple in a most dramatic fashion, just as thugs have placed a bowstring around his neck to strangle him.

The country between Hamburg, Frankfurt, Berlin and Carlsruhe looks exceedingly well. The crops are flourishing, but they are not sufficient to supply the needs of the people. There is an abundance

of timber everywhere, in spite of the demands which have been made upon the forests for fuel during the last six years. The sight of these trees and the villages and farms nestled on their outskirts, with the fields of ripening corn and barley, makes the French officers attached to the missions frantic when they pass through and they think bitterly of the devastated regions of France.

One great change in Germany created by the war is the increase of smoking among the women. They are to be seen everywhere, in hotels, restaurants and trains, puffing at their cigarettes, even smoking between courses at the table. They seem to have lost their old-time dignity and etiquette which was so strictly observed in German society before the war.

In summing up the existing conditions, representatives of American firms who have been living here since October express the opinion that manufacturers in the United States need not fear serious competition from Germany for the next three or four years, as the industrial and commercial life of the country is demoralized.

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GREAT THROGS OF AMERICANS CROWDING PARIS

For First Time Since 1914
French Capital Is Full
Of Tourists

ATHLETIC CLUB OPENED

American Women Welcome At
Hotel Petrograd, To Be Per-
manently Endowed

Paris, June 26.—The "Grand Semaine," as the period between the Grand Steeplechase and the Grand Prix is known, was marked this year by numerous festivities of distinctly American character.

For the first time since 1914 Paris was crowded with American sightseers, and the organizations of the permanent American colony are doing their utmost to make life interesting. Welfare organizations, athletic clubs, commercial organizations, are all participating, while the tourist agencies report they never expected such a rush of tourists as is besieging the bureaus of information, asking about trains to the battle areas, while sight-seeing buses, with personal conductors armed with the traditional megaphones, cause the native Parisians to stare as happy parties visit the historic scenes of Paris.

The latest innovation in American circles is the American Athletic Club, which has just opened a clubhouse on the Isle of Puteaux in the Seine, where open house is kept for all American visitors and where American athletes coming for the Olympic games will be able to finish their training. The directorate of the club numbers representative business men of Paris, including Dr. Edmund L. Gros of the American Hospital; Sidney S. Velt, Charles B. Loeb, Dr. A. L. Hipwell and Russell Hare.

AMERICAN WOMEN'S CLUB

What the athletic club is doing for American men, the American Women's Club is attempting for the fair sex. Since the war this club has obtained the Hotel Petrograd, in the center of the shopping district, which daily is unable to accommodate all who are seeking rooms. Until next spring the club is subsidized by the Y. W. C. A., but subscriptions have been opened with a view to obtaining at least a million francs to endow it permanently. The campaign committee includes such social leaders as Princess Aynon de Fauquier de Lucinge, Mrs. August Brothman, Mme. Henri Rottinger, Mrs. William Jaffray, Mrs. F. G. Lawrence, Mrs. C. Henry Ridgway, Miss Florence H. Matthews and Miss Adelaide T. Spofford.

That American women here are constantly in touch with movements across the Atlantic is shown by the organization of the Paris section of the Women's National Roosevelt Committee, which intends to purchase Theodore Roosevelt's birthplace as a national monument. The call for members has received a wonderful response and more than 300 already are enrolled, with Mrs. John Ridgway Carter as chairman, Mrs. H. H. Harjes as treasurer and Mrs. Frances G. Shaw as secretary. Among the prominent members are Mesdames Robert Wood, Blise, Frederick W. Beckman, Countess de Chambrun, Mrs. Ralph Curtis, Mrs. Charles Prince, Mrs. Van Rensselaer Thayer, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt and Mrs. Edith Wharton.

Scores of American tourists found a cheery welcome at the charity fete held at the former Austrian Embassy for the devastated regions. American women sold American cakes and pies. The American committee in charge of the fund is headed by Mrs. Wallace, wife of the Ambassador; Mrs. Walter Schepkopf, Mesdames T. E. Magruder, J. D. Townsend, John Drum, W. V. Cotchett, J. M. Connor, Benjamin Thaw, Lawrence Slade, Laurence V. Bennet, Conrad Babcock and E. H. McCarthy and Mesdames Antoinette Graves, Eleanor McCarthy and Frances Whiting.

EXHIBIT AMERICAN PRINTS

Even Parisians are taking greater interest in little details likely to interest American visitors, uncommercially inclined. This was evidenced in an exhibition of old prints and souvenirs relating to American history from Revolutionary days. The collection belongs to M. Delval, a well known antiquary and consists of such displays as Trumbull's engraving in colors of the Declaration of Independence, an allegorical composition on the tea tax and portraits of the Presidents from Washington to Wilson, executed by lines of fine handwriting, besides busts of Washington and Rochambeau by French sculptors and a watch case which belonged to John Paul Jones.

Commercial interest in the American colony naturally centers in the International Chamber of

MUTT & JEFF

A Wild Call For Help Is Burning Up The Wire

By Bud Fisher



Commerce, which has attracted more than a hundred American delegates to Paris, many accompanied by their wives.

The International Chamber meeting already has resulted in opening a Paris branch of the American Chamber of Commerce in Spain with H. L. Vantress as president and T. H. Powers as general secretary. One of the largest commercial movements of the week was that involving the Associated Merchandising Corporation of New York, which is opening a branch to centralise European buying for its eleven department stores throughout the United States, including W. M. Filene's Sons of Boston, La Salle and Koch of Toledo, Ohio, and W. M. Taylor and Sons of Cleveland. Louis E. Kirstein of Boston and Allen Dodd of New York are directing the Paris interests.

Band Concert

The following program will, weather permitting, be played by the Band in the Hongkew Recreation Ground this evening, commencing at 9 o'clock p.m.:
March, "The Liberty Bell"

Overture, "Crown Diamonds"
Waltz, "Solire d'Ette"
Selection, "Fedora"
(a) Fox Trot, "Western Shuffle"
(b) Fox Trot, "Last Night"
Waltz, "Cecile"
(a) Song, "Heart Throbs"
(b) Song, "K-K-K-Katy"
Selection, "The Rainbow Girl"

Heroes Of Armenia Inspire U. S. Woman

Paris, June 26.—Inspired by the heroism of Armenian soldiers during their conflict with the Turks at Aintab last April Miss Elizabeth Kelley, professor of home economics in the University of Wisconsin, intends to return to Armenia as soon as she has made a visit to relatives in America.

Miss Kelley was associated with relief work in Asia Minor when the Turks besieged Aintab. She escaped from that place with the relief column of 4,000 French and Senegalese to Killis, Syria. Aintab held out for three weeks against great odds, while the besieged manufactured their own gun-powder for their antique cannon and fired cannon balls that they dug up from the ground. Even the women worked to aid in tearing down houses to obtain stones for barricades, meanwhile planting gardens to assure a food supply in the event of a long siege.

Unclaimed Telegrams

Commercial Pacific Cable Co.
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Vancouver Bc.

News Brevities

Judgment was reserved in the charge brought by the New World Amusement Park against one of its former directors for embezzlement of \$3,350 yesterday in the Mixed Court. American Assessor R. P. Tenney heard the case. Messrs. J. B. Davies and Roland Haskell were the counsel representing the complainants and defense respectively.

Because of illness among the workers who were employed long hours in the silk flatures in Chapel a shorter day has been adopted. Many of the flatures are dismissing their employees at noon each day.

An interim dividend of Tis. 3 per share has been declared by the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co., Ltd.

Mrs. G. R. Morrison is leaving for China this month and is expected to arrive here by the Empress of Japan about September 8.

An opium den was raided by the Wayside Police Wednesday night at 1766 Tongshan Road. Four men were arrested and the supplies seized.

Mr. Wong Fook-wai, a textile engineer with Andersen, Meyer and Co., Shanghai, and Miss Chen Sul-yin, a teacher, were married in Canton on July 28. The Rev. C. A. Nelson officiating. Mr. Wing Tong-young acted as best man, while Miss Jersey Lam attended the bride. More than 200 guests attended the wedding feast given in the Sincere Company's Roof Garden.

Saigon rice came on Shanghai market Wednesday, the shops to whom it had been disposed retailing it at \$8. Local supplies ranged from \$9.40 to \$13.90.

Marquis Canpolatarrs, of the Italian navy; Lieutenant Ferrarin, successful airman of the Rome-Tokio flight and Count Monroy, captain of the Italian gunboat, Gaboto, are leaving on the Pilsna which will sail for Italy today.

At the Mixed Court yesterday

ABOUT BABY'S WEIGHT

Healthy babies should steadily increase in weight. When baby is not doing this there is something wrong, as was the case with the child of Mrs. Thomas Lawrence, a Canadian lady living at Collingwood, Ontario.
"My baby has been very delicate ever since she was three weeks old," writes Mrs. Lawrence. "She had indigestion, and although she had a ravenous appetite her food did not do her any good and she grew thinner and thinner. She would scream with the pain in her stomach, and as she was also troubled with constipation we were at times afraid we would lose her. I tried several medicines for her but they did no good. Then I tried Baby's Own Tablets, and her digestion improved. Now food does her good, and she is growing plump. I think the Tablets are a fine medicine for a child."
Baby's Own Tablets are obtainable from chemists, also at 60 cents the vial from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 36 Seachuen Road, Shanghai.

Obituary

MR. R. A. BRAND

The late Mr. R. A. Brand, whose death took place under unfortunate circumstances at Yokohama on July 24, has been buried at the Bubbling Well Cemetery yesterday evening. Before the burial a service was held in the Chapel.

Floral tributes were received from the following friends:—A. M. Wilkie, H. Read, Bobbie Brand, Mr. and Mrs. Davis, Mr. Maitland, W. H. Stewart, J. G. Dickie, H. G. Elliot, R. E. Wilson, I. S. Law, Mr. Gregson, H. S. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Whitall, Mr. Hayley Bell, Mr. and Mrs. Sparke, Mr. and Mrs. Springfield, F. Gibbings, Mr. Monk, Ivy Walker, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Duncan, Fraser and Co., Mr. and Mrs. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. Crawford, E. Ryan, Mr. H. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Prentice, Mr. and Mrs. Doone, C. H. Godfrey and family, Mr. Butler, Mr. G. E. Wilson, The Zero Club, C. H. Platt, Mr. and Mrs. Maitland, Mr. R. T. Barton, Mr. Patterson, Mr. R. Wells, A. S. Campbell, Mrs. Endicott, Mr. and

Mrs. W. A. White, Miss B. Cautts, Mr. G. D. Cautts, A. Brady, Mr. and Mrs. Gilson, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Wood, Mr. J. Deeks, Mr. R. M. T. Martin, "His Mother," W. E. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Ivy, Mr. and Mrs. McMichael, The Troops of Hongkong, Head Office Staff, The Union Insurance Society of Canton, Hongkong, and others.

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WALLACE CUP' LAWN BOWLS FINALS NOW SCHEDULED TO BE PLAYED OFF SATURDAY, WEATHER PERMITTING

Feature Matches Expected To Attract Lovers Of Game To Each Of Many Rinks Where Matches Are On—Bloom Beats Storms—News Of The Rinks

By "Skip"

Another attempt will be made this week-end to decide the winner of the "Wallace" Lawn Bowls Cup. This controversy was postponed before on account of rain, and with the great heat prevailing, it is quite possible that another postponement will be necessary—for, if a storm does not soon come some of us will be out of luck.

The teams are to be the same as before as far as possible; but there must be some alterations as some of the players have gone away.

The skips and their site of variations are given below, the full teams I hope to publish tomorrow.

On Sunday all four of the leading clubs will be in harness. The Junior Golf Club making the trip to the race-course to try conclusions with the Rees, whilst the Yangtsepoow Bowling Club will be at home to the Lawn Bowls Club at Wayside Park.

Only four rinks a side are participating in each side, probably due to the hot weather—bowlers, like other sportsmen I could name, liking their Sunday afternoon rest these warm days.

BLOOM'S VICTORY

On Tuesday evening G. Bloom of Yangtsepoow fame brought off a great act when he disposed of "Bert" Storms in the open championship singles. This must have upset the bowling fraternity, as "Bertie" was greatly fancied; but in this game one never knows.

There is no reason, if Bloom keeps his form, why he should not annex the trophy. There is Guy Manwaring to be thought of, though, and G. Dunlop.

Whatever happens, it is bound to be an interesting finish this season. In this competition names and reputations have fallen like flies in the air.

THE "PAIRS" FINAL

After seeing such a fine exhibition of bowling in the "Pairs" semi-final, one naturally looks forward to the final. It would be a bold man who would lay odds on either side although "Geordie" and "Bob" are strongly fancied in some quarters. "Prater" and "Archie" are quiet but very persistent, and it would not surprise me to see them bring off a great win.

The time of starting for the "Wallace" Cup and Inter-Club matches this week is 4:30 p.m. sharp. Players are asked to be punctual, and at the same time not to wear last season's flannels, as they are apt to split in this weather and it will be a long way from home.

The tournament is to be played on Saturday beginning at 4:30. The rinks representing the different clubs, skipped by the following players, with the greens upon which the respective games will be played, are as follows:

Lawn Bowls Club Greens

(Race-course)
J. Shaw (Recreation Club) v. C. Aitkenhead (Y.L.B.C.)
G. McMurdo (Y.L.B.C.) v. A. Traud (J.G.C.)

at Recreation Club

(Race-course)
J. T. Disselhoff (L.B.C.) v. A. S. Allard (J.G.C.)
G. L. Campbell (L.B.C.) v. F. Forrier (Y.L.B.C.)

at Wayside Park

G. Manwaring (Rees) v. D. McAllister (J.G.C.)
G. Dunlop (L.B.C.) v. G. B. Storms (J.G.C.)

at Hongkew Park

J. Ross Young (L.B.C.) v. R. Phillips (Rees)
H. Peck (Rees) v. R. Dorrance (Y.L.B.C.)

Players not being able to play

not notify their club secretary early Saturday morning, to enable him to make arrangements for services.

ECS VERSUS J.G.C.

This inter-club match to be played at the Rees ground on Sunday beginning at 4:30 p.m.

Recreation Club

G. Manwaring (skip), T. E. Mcnand, G. W. Gilbert, C. Hough-

Senior Golf Club

A. Hayward (skip), W. S. Atherstonhaugh, J. Rush, F. Burke.

at Wayside Park

G. B. Storms (skip), W. Leslie, D. McInnes, P. Esherville, D. McAllister (skip), S. Chilver, B. Walker, H. Macfarland, A. Braid (skip), A. S. Allan, E. Smith, W. R. Kinnipie, R. Ross, A. G. Raitt, T. F. Anderson, S. Berry, J. Travosa.

Corrected Dates For Rifle Shoot

The Shanghai Rifle Association announces that a mistake has been made in the circular announcing the dates for the "Baley" 303 rifle competition this month.

The corrected dates are as follows: First stage, Saturday, August 28—Second stage, Sunday, August 29—and Third stage, Monday, August 30. All other details of the shoot are correct as published.

'FATHER CHERRY' IS 'PARIS IDOL'; WINS A FORTUNE

Humble Old Man Startles Blase French Capital With His "System"

The sensation of the hour in Paris is the story of Father Cherry, "Le Pere la Cerise." This is the nickname of an old newspaper vendor, whose startling adventures have quite put into the shade such back-numbers as the fall of the President from his train.

He is an old newspaper vendor who leaped into fame by being ignominiously arrested while seated on a bench in the Tuilleries park and engaged in the unusual but no doubt pleasant, experience of counting what appeared to be innumerable bank-notes into a greasy bag.

Father Cherry was shabby, incredibly dirty, haggard, and looked altogether the wrong person to be engaged in such an occupation. At the police station he explained that the money was legitimately his, that it amounts to something like £5,000, and—still more marvellous—that he had won it by means of systematic betting on races in the preceding three weeks.

POLICE APOLOGISE

On inquiry this turned out to be true, and, with profuse apologies, he was released.

But his troubles were by no means ended. The press got hold of the story, and at the races next day, when Father Cherry turned up, he was surrounded by a great crowd of eager backers, determined to know his secret and which horses he fancied for the afternoon.

Leaving his hat in the clutches of the laughing and shouting crowd, he fled to the fashionable enclosure, only to find the same annoying interest as to his sporting intentions among the top-hatted and the silk-gowned.

PICKED SOME MORE

Fuel was added to the fire by the next morning's announcement that he had again backed three very comfortable winners and won another £800.

Since that time he has disappeared, though enterprising young journalists profess to have discovered him again at the Long-champs races with his beard shaved and his hair trimmed, in disguise.

He has turned into something like legend. Paris has christened him "Le Pere la Cerise" which in itself contains the whole chapter of racing superstition.

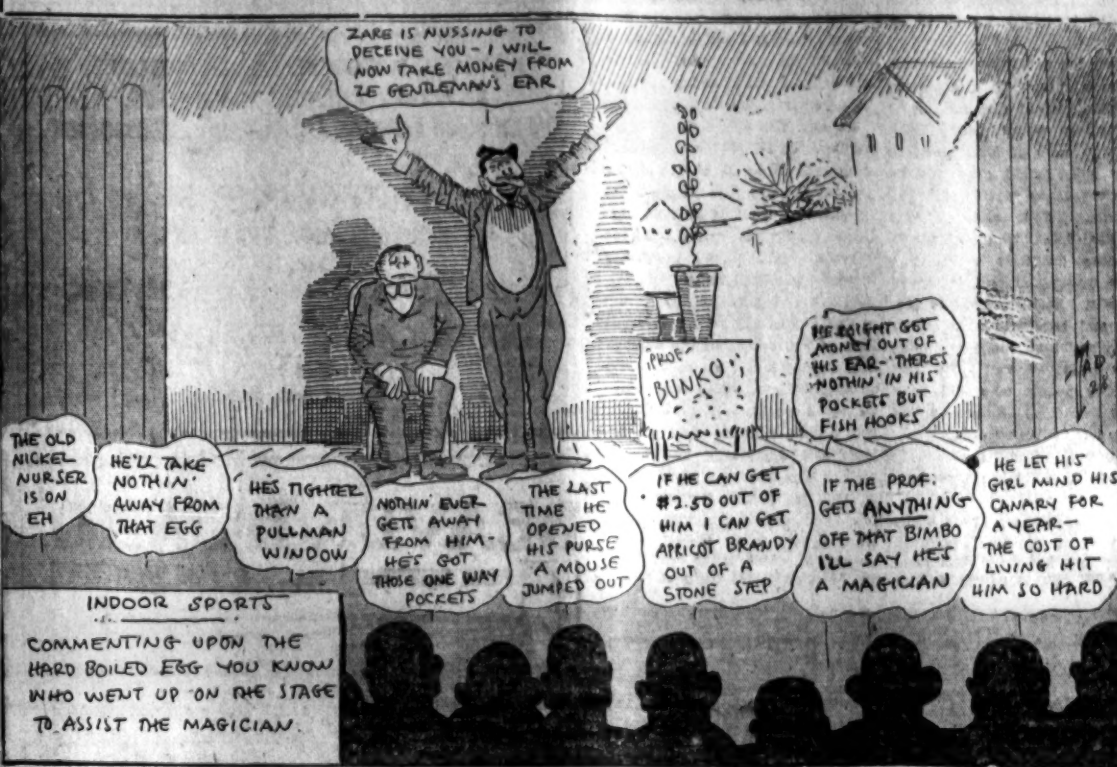
ITS SIGNIFICANCE

Bad luck in French argot is called *quignie*, signifying the small cherry known as the blackheart. But it is a word never used for fear of misfortune by initiates, who use as an equivalent the less magic word of a *cerise*—a short and sweet euphemism.

So Father Cherry has come into that short-lived, exuberant thing "Paris popularity," and is more talked about than Krassin or Lloyd George—the dirty old man who always wins, and his infallible system.

INDOOR SPORTS

By Tad



SAYS CRICKET RULES PENALISE TARDY BATSMEN

English Expert Thinks Proviso Should Be Enforced For Game's Sake

(By the Gentleman In Black)

A few days ago, whilst chatting with several cricketers about the game, the question arose: "Which rule is most seldom enforced, or most often ignored?" It did not take us long to agree that it was the one which states that only two minutes shall be allowed for the next batsman to come in when one is out. Many have already forgotten the lesson which should have resulted from the incident which marked the conclusion of the Somerset v. Sussex game at Taunton last year.

Some people, I know for a fact, regard it as sharp practice to endeavor to enforce such a rule. Such a view is, of course, absurd. The game would be all the better if captains especially, and cricketers generally, were more strict in the matter. E. M. Grace more than once insisted on the rule being enforced, although he, a stickler for the law, did so only when it was apparent that the idea was deliberately to waste time. No true cricketer would complain of the rigor of the game being insisted on.

STOOD FOR RIGHTS

Another great believer in the game being played strictly was the late Mr. William Wright, father of the well-known "Chavies." Once, when leading the Wollaton team against Nottingham Commercial at Trent Bridge, he obtained three wickets of his opponents in an innings by such means, and he was thoroughly justified in his action.

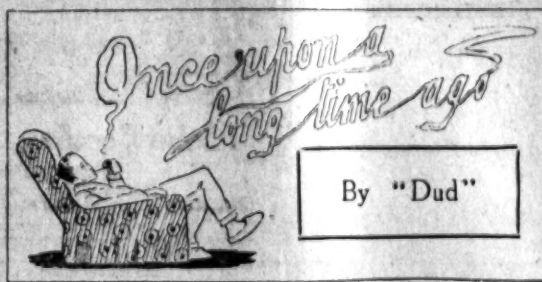
The sequel was amusing, for the Commercial captain twice appealed successfully on the same ground during the Wollaton innings so no fewer than five wickets were lost in this annoying manner during the game, Mr. Wright, by the way, was good enough a sportsman to appreciate to the full being hoist with his own petard.

The same, it should be added, was played in the corner of the ground nearest the hotel, and consequently a batsman had to start from the pavilion very promptly indeed when a player was out if he wished to reach the wicket in time.

A SECOND POINT

Another point upon which there is a considerable difference of opinion concerns the batsman who is not out overnight and arrives the following day too late to resume his innings when play is continued. The question is, "Can such a player insist on batting later in the same innings?"

The matter cropped up in a League game quite recently, and three authoritative opinions were unanimous in declaring that he could not bat in such circumstances except with the consent of the opposing side. It it were otherwise an unscrupulous player might say to himself, "The wicket will be difficult for about the next hour, so I will absent myself and



This column is open to all "Old Timers."

Don't you remember some great football game, or tennis match, baseball, golf, cricket, rowing, swimming or boxing contest you have witnessed—Some big sporting event in a reminiscence of which our readers would be interested?

Send in your signed story! If you have a picture of the principals, or of the event itself, send it along. Let's make "Once upon a Time" a big Far Eastern feature!

These blistering hot days cannot help but remind the Old Timers of that famous Fourth of July, 1910, at Reno, Nevada, when the great negro heavyweight, Jack Johnson, defeated James J. Jeffries for the championship of the world, in the presence of the most remarkable collection of sporting celebrities ever gathered in one place.

Gooh, what a "sizzler" it was! The thermometer, long before the hour at which the big fight was scheduled to begin, had clambered desperately close to the 100 mark and a hot, sand-soaked wind blew off the alkali desert, south of town, forcing us all to choke and gasp for breath, as we drove over the two-mile waste which separated the city itself from the big emergency arena which "Tex" Rickard had caused to be erected for the event.

THAT SECOND ROUND

I wonder how many of you realise that that fight was practically over in the second round? In that session Johnson, cool as the proverbial cucumber, seized Jeff's wrist in a clinch and slowly but surely bent the white man's left arm behind his back and upwards until the once-invincible blacksmith writhed in agony. Johnson finally let go and leaped away, grinning.

That action totally unnerved the hairy "white hope." After that it was "all over but the shouting." True, Jeffries managed to stick it out an additional twelve rounds—but he never had a chance after the negro had "annexed his angora."

WHEN "DICK" LEFT

Along about the eighth round little Dick Adams, who was sitting

continue my innings when conditions have improved."

HIS GOOD EXCUSE

The late Mr. C. J. M. Fox, of Kent, once caused the resumption of play after lunch to be delayed for ten minutes because he could not be found to continue his innings. His apology to Lord Harris was, "I'm very sorry, my lord, but I've been lunching with a lady!"

S.C.C. BEATEN BY JAPANESE ON THE COURTS

Keiho University Players Take 3-Match Series From Cricketers

The doughty little tennis players from Keiho University, Japan, who were waxed to the tune of two matches to one by the Shanghai Recreation Club players on Wednesday, came back with a vengeance yesterday afternoon and succeeded in downing the Shanghai Cricket Club's sextet by a similar score.

The first match of the afternoon found Messrs. McEachern and O'Hara, of S.C.C., opposed to Messrs. Odsakira and Kimura, the collegians, this latter being the pair which played such brilliant, though losing, tennis against Messrs. Ollerdsen and Wade the day before.

A TERRIFIC CLIP

By concentrating their play and setting a terrific clip the Japanese pair ran out the first set, 6/1. The next set found the S.C.C. pair determined and they forced their opponents to deuce games, only to lose at 8/6. The final set found the Cricketers very tired and the Japs indefatigable, the result being a quick game to the collegians, 6/1.

The second match, between Messrs. Norman and Middleton, representing S.C.C., and Messrs. Matsubara and Harada, for Keiho, was more hardily fought. The Cricketers first lost hard a deuce set, 8/5, and then took one, 7/5. The collegians then rallied and ran out the match, 6/2, 6/3.

THE FINAL MATCH

The concluding controversy found Messrs. Grant and Knight opposed to Messrs. Komari and Haseast. This resulted in a very even match which went to four sets before the S.C.C. men finally pulled it out of the hole, 7-5, 6-3, 2-6, 6-4.

This afternoon, beginning at 5 p.m., the tennis cracks of the Shanghai Recreation Club will meet the racket-wielders of the Club Uniao (Portuguese Club) in a regular League match.

The S.R.C. pairs are as follows: H. B. Ollerdsen and J. L. Wade, T.W.R. Wilson and G. N. Manley; J. P. Hawes and J. A. Quayle; C. E. Ollerdsen and H. Stellingwerf; R. J. S. Brandt and T. Veltch.

Bancroft Smashes Out Six Safeties In Six Times Up

Philadelphia, June 28.—The feat of making six base hits in six times at bat in one game, performed here today by Shortstop David Bancroft of the New York Nationals, has been equaled in the major leagues only once since 1902.

In 1915 George Cutshaw of the Brooklyn Nationals succeeded in hitting the ball safely in six attempts. Three players equaled the mark in 1902 and nearly a score previous to that time.

The best batting record is seven hits in seven times at bat, made in 1892 by Wilbert Robinson of the Baltimore Nationals, now manager of the Brooklyn Nationals.

Monocacy Tosses Issue Challenge

The baseball team of the U.S.S. Monocacy, now in port, is thirsting for the gore of any aggregation of nine men who consider themselves good enough to practice through a full game without suffering severe score-book casualties.

In other words, the Monocacy outfit is ready to tangle with school teams, Bolsheviks, "Regulars," "Irregulars" or any other kind of "gulars" which wants to take a chance against them.

"Stewart"—U.S.S. Monocacy—is the address of the manager of this man-eating outfit; which, from his communication to the Sports Editor, craves a lot of action.

"REGULARS" DEFEAT "BOLSHEVIKI" IN REAL, BANG-UP GAME, FILLED WITH THRILLS AND EVERYTHING

"Tink" And "Port" Oppose One Another On The Slab And Give Imitations Of "Dutch" Reuther And Walter Johnson—Final Score Is 2-0; Series Evened

By Viola Verclaire

In one of the best-played ball games seen here this year the Shanghai Regulars got sweet revenge on their hated rivals, the Bolsheviks, yesterday afternoon and thereby evened up the series, one to one.

It was a pitchers' battle between Tinkham and Porterfield, with the honors in favor of the latter. It was no cinch, though, and was anybody's game until the last man was out in the seventh inning.

The fans who were not out yesterday can surely re-emerge with themselves for missing this game, because it was a real "bang-up."

"Trotaky" Dodge and Doc. Downs, the grave and reverend managers, are getting quite excited over their respective clubs. It is said that they even go so far as to advance expense money to some of their stars.

Well, you never can tell—there might be a real league here yet, with all these prizes offered for the best hitter and the winning club and everything!

The players are all on edge now, trying to win these Gillette razors and cigarettes. If somebody puts up a new pipe, maybe our old friend Doc. Clapp will come out in uniform; he is too good a ball player to be umpring, anyway.

Following is the game by innings:

First inning: Bolsheviks—Merrill out, short to first. Hopkins out, short to first. Tinkham out, pitcher to first. Regulars—Stovall out, second to first. Holman hit to left. Bills walked. Wilhoit hit to short. Bills out at second, short to second. Holman advancing to third. Lilley out third to first.

Second inning: Bolsheviks—Glaque out, short to first. Claire out, foul fly to catcher. Covington hit to center. Covington out trying to steal second, short to second. Regulars—Pruitt out, pitcher to first. Gollatz out, pitcher to first. Porterfield out, fly to short.

Third inning: Bolsheviks—Held out, second to first. Busch struck out. Pung out, foul fly to first. Regulars—Cook out, pitcher to first. Stovall out, fly to third. Holman hit a two-bagger. Bills hit to right, scoring Holman. Wilhoit out, short to first.

Fourth inning: Bolsheviks—Merrill out, pitcher to first. Hopkins out, fly to short—Tinkham hit by pitched ball. Pruitt hit to right. Gollatz out, foul fly to third. Porterfield out second to first, sacrifice hit. Cook out, pitcher to first.

Fifth inning: Bolsheviks—Claire struck out. Covington struck out. Held safe on error. Busch struck out. Regulars—Stovall out, short to catcher. Holman hit to left. Bills out, fly to catching. Wilhoit safe on error. Lilley struck out.

Sixth inning: Bolsheviks—Pung out, short to first. Merrill out, fly to short. Hopkins walked. Hopkins out, catcher to short, trying to steal. Regulars—Pruitt hit a home run. Gollatz out, fly to third. Porterfield out, pitcher to third. Cook struck out.

Seventh inning: Bolsheviks—Tinkham out, short to first. Glaque struck out. Claire hit to left. Covington out, fly to first. Following is the tabulated score:

Bolsheviks	A.B.R.	P.O.A.
Merrill 2b.	3	0 0 1
Hopkins lb.	2	0 0 0
Tinkham p.	2	0 0 0
Glaque c.	3	0 0 0
Claire 3b.	3	0 1 2
Covington ss.	3	0 0 0
Held lf.	2	0 0 0
Busch cf.	2	0 0 0
Pung rf.	2	0 0 0
Total	23	0 2 18

Regulars	A.B.R.	P.O.A.
Stovall 2b.	3	0 0 1
Holman c.	3	1 3 6
Bills 3b.	2	0 1 4

Ledoux Arrives To Fight U.S. Bantams

New York, July 17.—Charles Ledoux, bantamweight champion of France has arrived here from Havre aboard the French liner Leopoldina. Soldier Bartfield, an American boxer, returned home on the same boat. Ledoux is here to seek a match with Champion Herman, holder of the world's bantam title.

Regulars	A.B.R.	P.O.A.
Stovall 2b.	3	0 0 1
Holman c.	3	1 3 6
Bills 3b.	2	0 1 4

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NEW PRESIDENT OF MEXICO DINES AMERICAN PRESS

De La Huerta Talks And Answers Questions Of Correspondents

SEEKS FRIENDSHIP FIRST

Will Meet Oil Men Half Way—To Return Railways—Suppressing Censorship

Mexico City, June 19.—All Mexican traditions were broken this afternoon when American newspaper correspondents had dinner with President Adolfo De La Huerta in Mexico's wonderful mahogany banquet room. For the first time in the history of Mexico foreigners, not Ambassadors, were dined by a President.

De La Huerta, without the assistance of ministers, stood, a three-hours' grilling, answering all questions with a frankness little known among public men and never hesitating even when pointed questions were asked.

President De La Huerta showed an intention of making every phrase of the Government known to the outside world, saying that government business was of as much interest to the public as the men paid for directing public affairs. He will not under any consideration permit secret treaties or any agreements with other Governments that could not be published, he said.

The President, although a sick man, tried in every way to show for the benefit of the American people that he was only concerned with the establishment of friendly relations between the United States and Mexico. De La Huerta realizes that the United States is the one friend that Mexico must have and he is trying with all his power to avoid future difficulties and clean up past errors.

During the luncheon the appointment of Iglesias Calderon to Washington was discussed. Senor de la Huerta stated that he had selected Calderon for two reasons, he was a highly educated gentleman and an experienced diplomat and he was a strong pro-American. He said only the highest types of educated Mexicans would be appointed to posts in the United States as the United States was a nation of high culture. Another appointment Senor de la Huerta spoke of was that of Judge Gonzales to the Mexican Supreme Court, who has been sent to the United States to study American judicial procedure, as Mexico wishes to model her jurisprudence upon that of America.

President de la Huerta, answering questions, stated that the greatest problems facing Mexico now were economic. "First," said Senor de la Huerta, "we wish to discharge the excess soldiers, keeping an army of 50,000 to 70,000 men, who will be well armed with the latest weapons, well clothed and well paid. Do not think that the discharge of a number of soldiers will endanger the peace of the Republic. In fact," he added, "I am confident that we will gain this measure as the remaining army is loyal to the Government. They will not be personal followers, but will be as other armies are."

"I think the economic situation will soon be better, as I have noted a better atmosphere among bankers and business men, although the men in power are the last to know the true conditions. I may be fooled by this feeling, but it would seem that we are on the road to progress."

Answering a question about oil affairs, the President stated that the constitution of 1917 would prevail, as it was the legal constitution, but he stated that Article 27 would not be retroactive. Present holders of property would have an opportunity to improve their holdings and would have preference.

Oil men had had a conference with the President on Friday and had manifested a desire to help the Government. They would advance a part of the taxes and the Government for its part, would help the oil companies in all ways possible.

"We will go half way," said

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Senor de la Huerta, "and I am sure that the American business interests will come the other half. The new constitution means new ideas which we will carry out but we are unable under Mexican laws to make other laws which will be retroactive."

The President spoke of the return of the Mexican railway and said other railways would in the next few months be returned. Mexico would be responsible for all damages incurred during the time of Government ownership. Express companies' properties which were taken over by the Carranza Government will be returned promptly. All material will be involved and the Government will then taken up claims for damages.

When the correspondents brought up the matter of the censorship the President stated that he had no knowledge of the matter, but would take the word of the correspondents, and immediately signed an order for the suppression of the censors, stating that all acts of the Government must be above board and subject to criticism. When the luncheon ended Senor de la Huerta stated that he wished to impress upon the American people that Mexico would be more than friendly. He personally would not permit politicians for personal interests to provoke friction. He said it had been the idea of many Mexican Governors to use fear of the United States as a threat over Mexicans. He was determined to use all means in his power to make clear to the United States, by deeds as well as words, that Mexico and the United States should and would be more than friendly.

Answering a question of The Times correspondent regarding the reported treaty of the Carranza Government and Japan, President de la Huerta said he had not been able to find such a treaty, but would guarantee that if there had been one there would be no longer while he had power. After the luncheon the President posed with the correspondents for moving pictures.

Recount Progress Of Ruined Towns

French Mayors Tell Of Marvellous Achievements In Reconstruction

Paris, June 19.—This afternoon, on the eve of the allied Premiers' meeting at which the amount of the German reparation to France will be fixed, a national manifestation on behalf of the ten devastated departments was held in the Theater Sorbonne. The Mayors of the ruined towns of Armentieres, Montdidier, Pont-a-Mousson, Rethel and Verdun; M. Ogier, Minister for the Devastated Regions, and ex-President Poincare were among the speakers.

Each Mayor told in turn the

history of his town, of how in some every house was destroyed by German shells; in others a mere fragment remained of what was once a prosperous community. Facts and figures were given as to what the towns had suffered and what had been done in the twenty months since the armistice to rebuild old France, and these refute once for all the allegations that France is not putting all her energy and force into the tremendous task of rebuilding.

When the armistice came that task was this: To clear away the shells, barbed wire and debris of the four years' battle over 9,000,000 acres of farm land; to fill in 285,000,000 cubic meters of trenches; to rebuild 200,000 dwellings, 3,296 schools, 2,674 churches, 2,447 town halls and forty-nine hospitals which had been in whole or in part destroyed by shells. Besides, 229,000 factories and hundreds of miles of railway and high roads had been totally destroyed, and more than 2,000,000 people who had been driven from their homes by the war had to be repatriated.

2,000,000 REFUGEES

In outline, what has been done is this:

Since November, 1918, the population of the ten devastated departments has been increased from 2,000,000 to nearly 4,000,000.

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000. On April 1 of this year nearly 2,000,000 people had returned to their former homes to begin the work of reconstruction. Out of 6,400 schools at work before the war 5,300 had been reopened, either in the repaired buildings or in huts.

Out of nearly 9,000,000 acres of farm land on May 1 7,000,000 had been cleared of explosives, nearly 6,000,000 of barbed wire, and over 4,000,000 had been cultivated. One hundred and fifty-seven thousand cubic meters of old trenches have been filled in, and large districts and towns have been entirely cleared of barbed wire and the accumulated debris of war. Of 277,000 houses partly destroyed 185,000 have been repaired, and to house people whose houses to a total of 297,000 have been totally destroyed. 23,500 barracks and 44,000 temporary houses have been built.

FACTORIES RESTORED

These figures give only a small idea of the extent of the damage and reparation. In such towns as Armentieres, which was deluged by more than 60,000 shells, not a single house was left intact, and everything had to be built again from the foundations.

In the great manufacturing districts of the North, also, there were in all 3,500 factories destroyed, of which 2,600 have been put in a sufficient state of repair

to begin work. On May 1 they were employing over 300,000 workmen.

In this work of restoration more than 10,000,000,000f. have been spent, and it is that and more which France is claiming from Germany in the present conference of Premiers, which will decide the extent of the bill to be presented at Spa. There is still a great deal to do, and

to those who did not see the desolation that confronted the victorious armies it must seem that only a little has been done.

Today's manifestation was an appeal to the whole nation to get on with the work and at the same time to express the national determination that Germany shall not escape from payment for the damage which her armies wrought.

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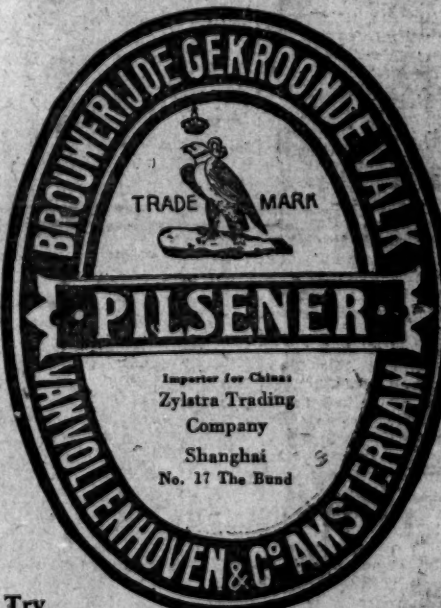
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Business and Official
Notices

(Second Section)
The China Press
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SHANGHAI, FRIDAY, AUGUST 6, 1920

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All Advertisements must
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Customs Notification
No. 948.

The Agents of vessels having on board an cargo, in transit or for Shanghai, any of the goods mentioned below should inform the Harbour Master before the vessel's arrival in order to ascertain whether or not such cargo may be brought into the harbour and where such steamers should be berthed.

Ammunition.
All kinds of ammunitions including sporting cartridges and fire crackers.

Explosives.
All kinds of explosives: e.g. dynamite, gunpowder, detonators, fuses, etc.

Explosive materials and other dangerous cargoes.
Acids, chlorates, nitrates, phosphorus, etc.

Mineral oil and high inflammables.
Kerosene, turpentine, spirits of wine, naphtha, benzine, ether, acetone, sulphide carbon, etc.

The Agents of vessels having on board opium in transit to other ports are requested to inform the Chief Tide Surveyor in writing exactly how much opium the vessel is carrying, in order that the necessary precautions may be taken to prevent any of the opium being smuggled ashore.

L. A. LYALL,
Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
Shanghai, 5th August, 1920.

31316

Municipal Notification
No. 2702

7 PER CENT. LOAN, 1920

Notice of issue until further notice 20% per cent.

Under the authority of Resolution VII passed at the annual meeting of Ratepayers on April 7, 1920, the Council hereby invites applications for debentures in the 7 per cent Loan of 1920.

The debentures in this issue will bear interest from the date of purchase at the rate of 7 per cent per annum payable on June 30 and December 31 in each year.

They will be issued at 97 1/2 per cent until further notice and will be redeemed on December 31, 1920.

The scrip will be issued in denominations of Tls 1,000, Tls 500 and Tls 100 to suit the convenience of applicants, but no allotment will be made except to depositors in the Municipal Investment Bank.

Application forms can be obtained from the Treasurer and Comptroller, Finance Department, 24B Kiangse Road, to whom all enquiries should be addressed.

By order,

N. O. LIDDHILL,
Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, April 13, 1920.

31218

Cercle Sportif Francais

In accordance with the resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Members of the Cercle Sportif Francais held on July 31st, 1920, the Committee has been empowered to open a competition for the plans of the New Club buildings to be erected at the Verdun Gardens.

The competition is now open to all Architects and Engineers of any nationality.

Plans and specifications will be received until the 15th day of November, 1920 inclusive, after which date, the competition will be closed.

Three prizes will be awarded viz:—

Tls. 1,500, Tls. 1,000, Tls. 500 respectively to the three best designs.

Particulars and conditions of the competition are obtainable at the office of the Secretary of the Club.

By order
Dr. E. L. TARTOIS,
Hon. Secretary.

31270

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Eedeigh

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Reservations are limited and it will be necessary to apply at once for admission this year.

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President, Tsingtau Preparatory Academy, c/o American Consul, Tsingtau.

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Customs Notification
No. 944.

Acting under instructions from the Inspector General of Customs, I hereby notify the public that all unclaimed drawbacks which were ready for issue before 1st January, 1916 will be destroyed unless claimed before the 1st September, 1920. Similarly, all drawbacks issued before 1st January, 1913 which have been claimed but not presented in payment of duty will not be accepted for such payment after the 1st September, 1920.

L. A. LYALL,
Commissioner of Customs.

Custom House,
Shanghai, 25th May, 1920.

31271

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6 room house or flat. Western

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Mr. K. E. Graham, Standard Oil

Co. of New York.

31202 A. 8

WANTED small flat, furnished or

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PRESS.

31289 A. 6

WELL ventilated flat, (two rooms,

kitchen and bath) in Western dis-

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Bund. For particulars apply to Box

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31289 A. 6

WANTED room connecting with

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31263 A. 6

WANTED, four or five-roomed un-

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31291 A. 7

Amusement Advertising

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Page 14

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No objection as to nature of employ-

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1st, complete and well-furnished

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31212 A. 8

WANTED by young couple (no

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cession or western district, will

take lease. Best of local references.

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31245 A. 6

WANTED immediately, a five or

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31145 A. 6

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

TO LET, nice room, central Dis-

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31273

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Moderate rent. Apply to Box

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31297 A. 7

TO LET, in Central district, suite

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31298

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31220

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Apply Mrs. G. POLLOCK.

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Siam, Java, Ceylon, India,
Australia, New Zealand, etc.Drafts granted on the above
Agencies and Branches, and also
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throughout the world. Bills of
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at rates to be ascertained on ap-
plication.G. J. SCOTT,
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Capital Frs. 48,000,000
Reserve Frs. 50,000,000Head Office: 10 Rue de la Paix,
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takes all banking operations and
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on goods and approved securities
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Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:
Sterling £1,500,000
Silver \$25,000,000Reserve Liability of
Proprietors \$15,000,000Head Office: HONGKONG
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Credits granted on approved
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ness transacted.Drafts granted on London and
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Europe, India, Australia, Africa,
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Acting Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Capital (fully-paid) 85,000,000
Reserve Fund 20,000,000Capital Contributed by
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Reserve Fund 1,750,000Head Office: PETERSBURG.
Paris Office: 9 Rue Boudreau.London Office: 64 Old Broad
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Canton, Hankow, Peking,
Tientsin, Harbin, etc.This Shanghai Agency under-
takes all banking operations and
exchange business, grants credits
on goods and approved securities
and receives deposits on current
and fixed deposits according to
arrangement.L. ARDAIN,
Manager.The Bank of Canton,
Limited

Incorporated 1912

Capital subscribed: £1,000,000
Capital paid up £850,000Head Office:
No. 4 Des Voeux Road, HongkongShanghai Office:
No. 2 Ningpo RoadBranches: Canton, Hongkong,
Shanghai, Hankow, Peking,
Tientsin, Harbin, etc.Interest allowed on Current Ac-
counts and Fixed Deposits ac-
cording to arrangement.Every description of Banking
and Exchange business trans-
acted.C. G. WONG,
Act. Manager.The National
Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1907.

Paid-Up Capital \$1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund \$950,000.00Head Office: Shanghai
Peking and Kiangse Roads.Tels: Managers' Office: Cen. 2650
General Office: Cen. 2612 & 2614Branches:
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Tientsin, Mukden and
Harbin.FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS
London, New York, San Francisco,
Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe and
Osaka.Correspondents at the principal
cities throughout China.Interest allowed on Current Ac-
counts and Fixed Deposits ac-
cording to arrangement.Tels, Dollars, Gold Dollars, Ster-
ling and Yen according to arrange-
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Call both in Tels and Dollars ac-
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purchased and sold.Credit granted on approved sec-
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num.Every description of banking
business transacted.Modern Safe Deposit Boxes for
rent.SHEN CHU HSU, Manager.
SHU CHIN MEI, Sub-Manager.
MENG CHIA, T. D. Woo, Acting
Sub-Manager.SHANGHAI BRANCH
14 The Bund.Interest allowed on both Cur-
rent and Fixed Deposit Accounts.
Credit granted to approved sec-
urities, and every description of
Banking and Exchange business
transacted.

Y. M. CHIEN Acting Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorized by Pre-
sidential Mandate of
15th April, 1915)Authorized Capital \$20,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital \$12,270,800.00
Reserve Fund \$1,208,522.60
Special Reserve
Fund \$1,808,208.68Head Office: PEKING.
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Canton.Loans granted on approved
Securities. Local Bills discounted.
Interest allowed on Current Ac-
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ment.BUNG HAN-CHANG,
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Filiale de la Societe Generale
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(THE BELGIAN BANK)Paid-up Capital Fr. 50,000,000
Reserve Fr. 12,027,000Head Office: BRUSSELS
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counts in gold or local currency
and fixed deposits according to
arrangement.Every description of banking
and exchange business transacted.L. STRAETMANS,
Manager.Hongkong & Shanghai
Banking CorporationSavings Bank Office:
12 The Bund and 9 Broadway.Deposits of not less than \$1. or
over \$100, will be received at one
time.Not more than \$1,500 will be re-
ceived in one year from any single
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shall not at any time exceed the
sum of \$5,000.Interest at the rate of 3 1/2 per
cent per annum will be allowed on
the monthly minimum balance.
Deposits may be withdrawn on de-
mand. Accounts will be kept
either in Mexican Dollars or Tels,
at the option of the depositor.Depositors will be presented with
Pass Books in which all transac-
tions will be entered. Pass Books
must be presented when paying in
or withdrawing money.Office Hours - 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.
Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.The Bank of Canton,
Limited

Incorporated 1912

Capital subscribed: £1,000,000
Capital paid up £850,000Head Office:
No. 4 Des Voeux Road, HongkongShanghai Office:
No. 2 Ningpo RoadBranches: Canton, Hongkong,
Shanghai, Hankow, Peking,
Tientsin, Harbin, etc.Interest allowed on Current Ac-
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and Exchange business trans-
acted.C. G. WONG,
Act. Manager.The National
Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1907.

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London, New York, San Francisco,
Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe and
Osaka.Correspondents at the principal
cities throughout China.Interest allowed on Current Ac-
counts and Fixed Deposits ac-
cording to arrangement.Tels, Dollars, Gold Dollars, Ster-
ling and Yen according to arrange-
ment.Interest allowed on Deposits at
Call both in Tels and Dollars ac-
cording to arrangement.Domestic and Foreign Drafts
purchased and sold.Credit granted on approved sec-
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num.Every description of banking
business transacted.Modern Safe Deposit Boxes for
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SHU CHIN MEI, Sub-Manager.
MENG CHIA, T. D. Woo, Acting
Sub-Manager.SHANGHAI BRANCH
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Credit granted to approved sec-
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Y. M. CHIEN Acting Manager.

The Bank of China

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Paid-Up Capital \$12,270,800.00
Reserve Fund \$1,208,522.60
Special Reserve
Fund \$1,808,208.68Head Office: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:
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Canton, Hankow, Harbin,
Amoy, Swatow, etc.Foreign Correspondents:
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Manila, Cebu, Singapore, Hongkong,
Canton.Loans granted on approved
Securities. Local Bills discounted.
Interest allowed on Current Ac-
counts and Fixed Deposits in Tels
or Dollars according to arrange-
ment.BUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.
Shanghai, 15th February, 1919.International Banking
CorporationCapital and Surplus: \$10,000,000
Undivided Profits: \$500,000Owned By
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OF NEW YORKHead Office:
60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK
London Office: 58 Bishopsgate E. C.
Lyons Office: 27 Place Tolosan
San Francisco Office:
232 Montgomery StreetBranches:
China: Canton, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin, Tsingtau, Yankow, etc.

Japan: Kobe, Yokohama, etc.

Siam: Bangkok, etc.

Philippines: Manila, etc.

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Brazil: Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Sao Paulo, etc.

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Colombia: Bogota, Medellin, etc.

Venezuela: Caracas, etc.

Cuba: Havana, etc.

Commercial and Travellers' Let-
ters of Credit, Bills of Exchange
and Cable Transfers bought and
sold. Current accounts opened and
Fixed Deposits in local and foreign
currencies taken at rates that may
be ascertained on application to the
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of India, Ltd.Subscribed Capital £1,500,000
Paid up Capital £750,000
Reserve Fund £750,000HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch
Street, LONDON, E. C.London Branch:
BANK OF ENGLAND
London Joint City and Midland
Bank, Ltd.Branches and Agencies:
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Tientsin, Harbin, etc.Interest allowed on Current Ac-
counts and Fixed Deposits ac-
cording to arrangement.Every description of Banking
and Exchange business trans-
acted.

C. CHAMPKIN, Manager.

Banque Industrielle
de ChineCapital authorized Frs. 250,000,000
Capital subscribed 150,000,000
Capital paid up 75,000,000
Reserve 30,000,000One third of the Capital i. e.
Frs. 50,000,000 subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE
CHINESE REPUBLIC.Statutes approved by the Govern-
ment of the Chinese Republic on
January 11th, 1913.President: ANDRE BERTHELOT
General Manager: A. J. PEROTTEHEAD OFFICE:
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Marseilles, New York, Peking, Tien-
tsin, Hankow, Shanghai, Vladivostok,
Hongkong, Canton, Fochow,
Yunnanfu, Saigon, Haiphong,
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In London: The London Joint City
& Midland Bank, Ltd., London.In France: Societe Generale pour
favoriser le Developpement du
Commerce & de l'Industrie en
France.In Italy: Banca Commerciale Ita-
liana - Credito Italiano.In New York: Messrs. Redmond &
Co., New York.Tels, Dollars, Gold Accounts.
Interest allowed on current ac-
counts in Gold or local currency
and fixed deposits on application.Every description of Banking and
exchange business transacted. Sav-
ings accounts in Gold and local
currency.O. LION,
Manager.

Bank of Communications

Specially authorized by Presi-
dential Mandates of April 7th,
1914, and October 31, 1915.

Capital: Kuiping Tels. 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
Over 60 Branches and Agencies at
principal cities and commercial
centers in China.Agencies abroad: Singapore,
Hongkong, Tokyo (Japan).SHANGHAI BRANCH
14 The Bund.Interest allowed on both Cur-
rent and Fixed Deposit Accounts.
Credit granted to approved sec-
urities, and every description of
Banking and Exchange business
transacted.

Y. M. CHIEN Acting Manager.

Nederlandsche Handel
Maatschappij(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY)
Established 1824.Paid-up Capital: Guilders 80,000,000
(about £6,666,666)
Reserve Funds: Guilders 14,500,546
(about £1,215,579)
Special Reserves: Guilders 11,500,000
(about £1,416,666)Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
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Bandong, Penang,
Choribon, Pontianak,
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Djakarta, Semarang,
Hongkong, Singapore,
Kobe, Soerabaya,
Kote-Radj, Soerakarta,
Langsa, Teling-Teling,
Makassar, Tegal,
Medan, Telok Betong,
Padang, Tjilatjap,
Pekalongan, Weltevreden.London Bankers:
National Provincial and Union
Bank of England, Ltd.Correspondents at the principal
places in Europe, Asia, Australia
and North America.The Bank buys, sells, and re-
ceives for collection bills of ex-
change, issues letters of credit on
its branches and correspondents
and transacts banking business of
every description.SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on
current tel accounts and fixed de-
posits, according to arrangement.J. J. STAARGAARD,
Acting Agent.Commercial Bank of
China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital \$5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital \$2,500,000Advances made on approved
securities. Bills discounted.Interest allowed on Current Ac-
counts at 2 per cent per annum on
daily balances. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On deposits in Dollars according
to arrangement.H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.The Mercantile Bank
of India, Ltd.Subscribed Capital £1,500,000
Paid up Capital £750,000
Reserve Fund £750,000HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch
Street, LONDON, E. C.London Branch:
BANK OF ENGLAND
London Joint City and Midland
Bank, Ltd.Branches and Agencies:
Bombay, Calcutta, Madras,
Canton, Hankow, Peking,
Tientsin, Harbin, etc.Interest allowed on Current Ac-
counts and Fixed Deposits ac-
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C. CHAMPKIN, Manager.

Banque Industrielle
de ChineCapital authorized Frs. 250,000,000
Capital subscribed 150,000,000
Capital paid up 75,000,000
Reserve 30,000,000One third of the Capital i. e.
Frs. 50,000,000 subscribed by
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CHINESE REPUBLIC.Statutes approved by the Govern-
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January 11th, 1913.President: ANDRE BERTHELOT
General Manager: A. J. PEROTTEHEAD OFFICE:
74 RUE SAINT LAMARE, PARISBRANCHES:
Marseilles, New York, Peking, Tien-
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Yunnanfu, Saigon, Haiphong,
Swatow and Yokohama.

The China Press

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR
EXCEPT ON MONDAYS & HOLIDAYSTHE CHINA PRESS Incorporated,
Shanghai, Publishers

IMPARTIAL & PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, AUGUST 6, 1920

WEATHER

The typhoon of Japan will move away by the North of Tokyo. A new center is developing or advancing on the Pacific to the Southeast of Melco-Simas, and may threaten the Loochoos and the Eastern Sea. Hot weather; local thunderstorms.

Foreign Wives vs. Chinese Wives

THE vastly interesting discussion which was inaugurated in these columns some days ago by the letter from Miss T. L. Kwei has now elicited the following remarkable contribution from a foreign-educated young Chinese husband. Not only is it splendidly composed; it adds much valuable thought to a subject the importance of which is not fully understood in foreign circles.

Before introducing the letter, we wish to attract to it the particular attention of our foreign women readers, not only because of the very complimentary references they will find in it to themselves, but by reason of the fact that it makes a definite appeal for their co-operation in the working out of the problem, and we should like to hear from them in respect to it.

The way is opened by this correspondence to the formation of a strong and helpful society, the urgent need of which is apparent on every side and nowhere more obvious than in this correspondence itself. But here is the letter:

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Dear Sir: I am much interested in the correspondence on the subject of Chinese girls and their student husbands. In reading the letter of "A Woman Returned Student," I am glad to find that at least one of our educated sisters has been fair enough to admit the weakness of some of her sex. I particularly endorse her views on foreign influence and old Chinese customs. I certainly believe that if we need foreign influence in any one thing more than another, it is in the improvement of our homes. For in this we find that many of our old customs must be entirely done away with in order to keep ourselves abreast with the advance of civilization. By way of illustration, I will set before my readers the contrast between the foreign and Chinese home.

Apart from keeping her home sweet and clean, the foreign wife looks forward to the return of her husband from his daily work with pleasure and tries her utmost to make him happy. She studies his tastes and needs and prepares everything that conduces to his comfort. She keeps herself in good trim to greet him with the sweetest smiles. In short, she makes her home home.

Now let us turn to our Chinese wife. Old Chinese customs, while expecting the deepest love and affection of a wife toward her husband, condemn all outward signs of such feelings. Every woman has learnt to assume an outward coolness toward her husband and I suppose many of us have not failed to notice that even in the midst of fun-making and merry laughter, an old-fashioned wife would immediately change her jovial countenance to one of extreme seriousness at the very sight of her husband.

I must however say that such behavior is growing out of date now, but I do say that in very numerous cases, our Chinese women still have the habit, though unconscious to themselves in some instances, of putting their lips and assuming a sullen face toward their husbands.

Then there is another very unreasonable attitude which our Chinese married women generally adopt and which probably makes us sometimes feel inclined to support cases of divorce. When a woman is married, she considers that everything in her life is settled and therefore merely sits down to live upon the support of her husband, that is to say, to spend his money. She does not care whether the house is in order or whether the children are properly attended to. She gives up all effort of improving herself or of keep-

ing up her personal charms so far as she does not go out of doors.

But when she goes out, the most elaborate dressing and decorating must be done before she would show her face on the streets. Her husband comes home to find no peace. Babies cry, food is not ready or is unclean, things at sixes and sevens, and he curses and then come wife's unceremonious retorts which bring down a storm in the home. Under such circumstances, the wisest way for the husband is to leave the house and drown his sorrow in "flowery feasts."

This behavior of our Chinese wife may possibly be attributed to the fact that there was no law for divorce in China. I consider such behavior to be utterly inconsistent with the attitude that she adopts towards marriage. Since she regards her destiny as fixed after marriage, I cannot understand why she wants to exhibit her best charms only when she goes out. Why not direct some of her efforts towards pleasing her husband on whom she relies for support? He has but a few hours to stay at home each day, and if his wife cannot make him happy during this brief period, the fault is certainly not his.

From this will be seen the cause of our Chinese husbands' habit of leaving their homes for undesirable places outside. Like Mr. Jiggs, they have no place in their own homes. I wish Miss Kwei to know that a Maggie cannot but have a Mr. Jiggs as husband and that in our homes it is almost always a Maggie that makes a Mr. Jiggs and seldom, very seldom, the other way round. If our Chinese husbands did not adopt the policy of Mr. Jiggs, that of seizing every opportunity, there would probably have been more widows in China than there are now, for how long does it require to kill a man with sorrow?

Miss Kwei accuses our student-husbands of not trying to develop their wives' minds. I wish to say that she does not realize how difficult it is for a husband to attempt to alter the adamant will of his wife. I will tell her that this too is due to foreign influence—foreign influence on women. In our broad country nowadays, one does not have to go far to realize what a really dangerous thing a little knowledge is, especially as regards foreign influence and women. The entirely illiterate Chinese wife of our old days, would sometimes take her husband's word on anything that she did not understand. But now our young wife, who can read, no matter how little, will never agree with her husband on anything and considers herself as knowing more than everything. When husband says something is wrong, wife is always sure it is right, and she backs it up with unauthorised authority. Under such circumstances, it needs more than a truly Christian missionary to have enough patience and endurance to develop the mind of his wife.

In my opinion, neither Miss Kwei's letter nor "A Woman Returned Student's" address to her sisters will avail to improve the conditions of our homes without some substantial measures being taken to supplement the call to an awakening that is raised. From what she says, I should judge "A Woman Returned Student" must be a keeper of a good home. I would therefore suggest that she start a movement to give practical lessons in house-keeping to our married women, let alone the girls who should be taught in this branch of learning by the principals of their schools. Let her make her home a model and show our wives how to carry out their wife-duties. Miss Kwei will perhaps furnish useful criticism since she understands that the blame is really not on foreign influence but on the way of its application.

And then some of our well-wishing foreign lady friends may be benevolent enough to come forward with their valuable help and suggestions. I believe the true way to eliminate concubinage and "flowery feasts" lies not in the power of law, but in the power of our Chinese wife herself—not the power as a tigress, but the power to attract her husband to her home. I therefore see great importance in the movement as suggested above. You, Mr. Editor, will be doing much good to China if you will give your support to my proposal.

Thanking you for your valuable space, I am Yours, etc.

A YOUNG HUSBAND.
Shanghai, Aug. 5, 1920.
The beautiful picture which "A Young Husband" draws of

the happy foreign wife in her enchanted castle will, we confidently expect, cause all the Lap Dogs in town to plunge incessantly into matrimony. Nor shall we say a word to stop them. Far be it from us.

But, seriously, we do think that the study here afforded of the effects on the Chinese of contact with foreigners is too informing and too suggestive of useful possibilities to be lost. Something should be done about it. This whole discussion of the effects of foreign contact on the Chinese in their homes has been carried on by young foreign educated Chinese, both men and women. These thoughtful and well written letters show that the writers not only have taken their foreign educations seriously but that they are studying the problems produced in their own homes by the very fact of their having received their educations at the hands of foreigners.

Authentic solutions of the problems they are opening up in this correspondence will do more to put China on the right path toward modern development than anything else and the correspondence itself clearly reveals the earnestness with which the young foreign educated Chinese are tackling the question of how best to reform China and so to produce a happy, prosperous and contented people. And the fact that they are going at the matter as they are, or at all, shows that the foreign educations they have received are proving to be of utmost value to the future of their country, and, incidentally, to themselves. They are lighting the way.

And the devoted band of foreign educators at work in China should, and no doubt will receive, the reward that the seeds they have sown are taking root in the soil and that the harvest is not so far off as they may in those dark moments of soul contraction that come to us all, sometimes imagine. It should give them courage to go on with their great work.

Find Of Rare Stamps

That a musty old batch of papers, yellow with age and thick with dust, could contain a fortune is regarded as incredible, yet the recent discovery in Philadelphia of the correspondence of William M. Meredith is likely to prove a bonanza to his heirs, for in this bundle of manuscript are stamps which have been sought far and wide by collectors and are duplicates of those for which fabulous sums have been paid.

William M. Meredith was Secretary of the Treasury under President Taylor and United States District Attorney for Eastern Pennsylvania. He had one of the largest law practices in America, and his correspondence was voluminous. He was a man of methodical habits and he saved everything that came into his office. To the modern business man such a thing is impossible, with the thousands of circulars and notices received by him each year, but in Mr. Meredith's day advertising had not come into its own and the proportion of people who could write letters was not very large.

When his heirs decided to remove any belongings of his from his old home at 311 Walnut Street they found in the garret a quantity of boxes and trunks packed with manuscripts and letters. For each letter there was an envelope, in the majority of cases folded inside the letter, one of the backs of which brief memoranda had been jotted down. In this way, the envelopes with the stamps attached were in a better state of preservation than the letters themselves. Before consigning the lot to destruction, one of the heirs suggested asking an authority on the value of stamps to look over the papers.

Dr. Samuel W. Woodhouse of the Pennsylvania Museum was consulted and said, after a careful examination: "I consider this the most important find of stamps that has ever been made. It parallels, if it does not exceed, the celebrated find of stamps made some years ago, when the banking firm of Townsend and Whelan disposed of a mass of papers for \$16, and the buyers found stamps to the value of several hundred thousand dollars in the supposed waste paper. It will be months before the Museum will be able to compute the value accurately from either a monetary or historical standpoint.

"This find embraces stamps of the United States from the provisional issues of 1845 to the general issues of 1875," he continued. "The promises are endless, for the cream of American historical stamps are to be found in this period. Carrier stamps are here in great quantities, some of them being known only by name and description to the philatelist, who has combed the country for years in a fruitless quest for them. The imperforate issues so eagerly sought are to be found on some of these old letters. One strip of three ten-cent stamps of the 1851 issue is found on a package containing the whole brief of a legal case. One stamp with a re-engraved post is in this collection which should sell for at least \$100. Five-cent New York stamps of 1845, and five and ten cent ones of 1847 are on many letters. Blood's Penny Post stamps are here. D. O. Blood had a post which delivered letters to local addresses for one cent."



LINES FROM LETTERS

Dear Mutt: Those Congressmen, and all their relatives, arrived here yesterday and the weather was as hot as the Limit Room in a Turkish Bath establishment. I am very worried about the visitors. You know we have to be darn careful about our eats. The least thing puts our "Central Powers" out of action, and then there is no peace until a dose of armistice has been taken. Talking about eats, have you ever noticed how eating is apt to take away your appetite? And do you know Mutt there are times when I would eat my menu in silence. That can't be done here. As soon as you get a line in the soup, bang goes the drum. To cover up the noise, I suppose, I have eaten much backed so close to the orchestra that the trombone player used to dip his music in my soup, and I have taken meals so late that I have often taken my soup to the tune of Rule Britannia. But I'm worried about those Congressmen. I hope they won't eat green stuff. Yours, —Jeff.

THANK HEAVEN THIS DOESN'T APPLY TO OUR BUNDS

Wouldn't it be funny if that congressional party should include one of those experts who could read the character of the government from feeling the bumps on our streets? —Mollie Bulletin.

MARY'S LITTLE BROW

Mary had a little brow That dripped with perspiration, Though Mary was a lady born, She shouted, "Oh, damnation!" —E. C. McC.

DOG DAYS

Stray dogs, unlicensed dogs, unmuzzled dogs and lap dogs have all come for a certain amount of notoriety during the past few weeks but we are not so drastic with them as the worthy gentleman of Hebben Bridge is. He advertises in The Hebben Bulletin and District News.

Any persons allowing their dogs to stray on General Wood Farm and Top-o'-th'-Hill, after this date, will be shot.

HERE'S HOPING THEY GET IT

The Turks, we read lately, demand justice from the Allied Nations.

SOME EGGS

At a Guildford charity fete a winner of a hurdle race was awarded an egg as the prize. We understand that if he succeeds in winning it three years in succession it will become his own property.

DRIVEN TO IT

Above the door This sign I'd nail: "Don't Ring. This House Is Not For Sale."

—From the Detroit Free Press.

RENT AND TAXES

"Q" Sends me an interesting letter which he tells me he wrote while having a shower bath. He would like me to understand that he did not use too much of "Mr. A. P. Wood's precious elixir" but what he did use gave him a brain wave, which in its intensity rivalled our heat wave. Here is "Q's" idea, for which, on behalf of our millions of readers, I thank him.

Here's a suggestion to the council. A—"Rhyme"—so 'tis sent: "Let the landlords have the taxes, And the council take the rent." It would solve the traffic question. Give more cops to clear the way. And promote the life pedestrian. In this city of Cathay.

Then more roads could be extended. Widened, parked, and straightened out. Even through the bad foss devils Might more easily find out.

Perhaps some sewers could be laid then. So modern plumbing might be had. Of course we know it "can't be done." But the idea isn't bad.

Then our electrical department Which so brightly lights the town Might retire those bold debutantes That the ratepayers voted on.

And of course our Health conservers Haven't half enough to spend. For to gag the bold mosquito And with plague fleas to contend.

So I say let's turn the tables Giving every horn its toot: Pay our rents unto the council To the landlords pay our boot. —"Q."

ALL IN THE SPIRIT

At a preliminary meeting to determine how the Congressional Party should be entertained when in Shanghai one of those present moved that all functions be dry, especially as the visitors had among them one who had fathered "Prohibition." Another of those present immediately rose and said: "If that motion has been put before the meeting in a spirit of revenge then I second it."

Our Idea Of No Place To Go

The Bukarans have no books on political economy, but they live in the way of their forefathers, consuming everything their land produces and wasting not even a twig or a grass blade. In Europe today reconstruction from dismantled industry and remnants of once prolific resources in the painful study of the people of many countries. The example of the Bukarans should be inspiring and helpful. For generations their struggle to keep the wolf from the door with the humblest of economic weapons has been incessant.

Bukara is not in Asia, but in Africa, an island of thirty-six square miles, with a population of 19,000 of the blackest and ugliest people in the world. It is situated in the southeastern part of Victoria Nyansa—the great Victoria Lake. Dr. H. Lyndhurst, on a mission to Ukerewe Island, where an outbreak of plague was reported, discovered the Bukarans fighting a battle with nature as desperate as that of the Allies against the Germans. The modern Huns had just been driven from north German East Africa when Dr. Duke appeared to observe the Bukarans living off next to nothing on their barren island. He tells the story in the Cornhill Magazine for June. The doctor found "a state of overpopulation, of isolation, and of independence" which seems almost incredible. The native administration, whose head was a paternal chief, had no help from the white man. The Bukarans were dedicated to peace. They had no time to kill any one. There was no discharge from the war in which they were engaged, like their ancestors through hundreds of years, during which the Europeans were developing their civilization and practicing the art of killing their enemies for economic as well as for political reasons.

Bukara is as rock-bound as the State of Maine; Bukara's best soil is a light loam, and there are few trees to be seen, although the inhabitants have a certain knowledge of forestry. The rainfall is heavy, sometimes tempestuous, playing havoc with the bit of ground, 50 to 100 by 30 to 10 yards, marked off by stones, bushes, trees, which is the normal holding. Land goes to the eldest son. The chief has thirty plots, and his live stock has privileges. All cattle and goats are grazed only on their master's land. Going to and fro they must wear plated grass muzzles. The herds of the ruler of Bukara never know the restraint of a muzzle. When other animals slip their hind legs and nibble forbidden herbage the owners are angered. Dr. Duke describes the homecoming live stock of the Bukarans as the most pathetic sight in any settled community. For they are always hungry and their helplessness is their aboriginal grass muzzles. Compared with them a blue-blooded New York collie with his nose cramped in a muzzle is dignified and content. We betide a human obstructing the march of a flock of goats to their legitimate grazing ground in Bukara! Terrible is their bleeding rage, and the intruder had better be agile or he will be butted over a kopje. Theodore Roosevelt once said that thrift was the common sense

of the Bukarans could not understand that. No squander they. Thrift is not in their nature. A virtue, for all must save or die. Every atom of a cultivated crop, each straw of gleanings, each fragment of an ear, is precious. Not a leaf falls but it belongs to the owner or the tree. The thief of a stick is brought before the chief of Bukara and fined. A single tree is left by will, a branch to this child, another to that. Leaves are culled for the cattle, counted one by one. The seller of land sometimes retains a tree. Woods are fed to stock. No one may stray from a footpath to any man's lot. He might carry off fragments of the soil. Stalks of plants are stacked for use in building huts, sometimes as fuel. Here and there are village commons for free grazing. To prevent the washing away of crops, and even of the scantiest grass plot, by torrential rains, stone walls are built. On Bukara there is one deposit of clay, not very wide, not very deep. The natives treasure the clay as material for their pipes. None is used to shape cooking pots, which are acquired on Ukerewe or on the mainland by barter. A Bukara hut is divided into two parts, the family living in one, the beasts in the other. The natives cannot have much time for pleasure. Dr. Duke devotes no space to their pastimes. They must be a dour and mighty serious people, with no Pollyannaism.

Considering how little ground the Bukarans have to live on, it is not strange that the advent of twins is not welcomed. When they come the medicine man arrives to drive away the responsible evil spirit. The father has a duty to perform. Placing the twins in a large clay pot, he covers them with green banana leaves, takes the receptacle to a clump of trees, where there are "other similar sarcophagi," and goes back to work subdued and satisfied.

Where every man is a beast of burden and has no time for dress and ideals the position of woman is not enviable. As Dr. Duke says, "utility holds precedence over beauty in the Bukara scale of values." A wife sometimes costs ten goats and a hoe or two—the hoes have "long blades like huge birds' beaks"—but that is only when she is a prime worker. If one Bukaran woman can be better favored than another, in a land where all women are ugly from birth, her marriage value is not greater. Many wives are acquired for a single hoe, which is worth about 10 cents of United States money. A Bukaran woman's wardrobe consists of skins of the sheep and goat, with collars of brass wire for jewelry. The men wear as little as savage decency requires, but they are partial to high hats. Yet it is impossible for them to look dignified in one. New of the outer world seldom reaches the man on the kopje in Bukara. To him the great war meant nothing. He has his perpetual war with the earth and the elements. His round of duties excludes any problems but his own. He is an unorganized appetite, and he miraculously satisfies. The economist may point to Bukara and bid a distracted world hope for better times by making the most of little things now.

Correspondence

UNIFICATION OF LANGUAGE

MADE EASY

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS
Sir: In reading THE CHINA PRESS yesterday I was quite interested in the letter by Mr. Teu about unification of the Chinese language. (That the question is of prime importance is without doubt and it is not too emphatic to say that it will contribute greatly to the development of Chinese people in every respect. We are very sorry indeed when we find that the people of one province may speak quite a different language from the people of another. For instance, Cantonese and Fukiense are completely foreign to each other's dialect. Yet Kwangtung and Fukiense are neighbor provinces. Misunderstanding often results in evil. It excites dispute, prepares a seclusive life, induces selfishness, daunts social activity, and, worst of all, promotes provincialism. Indeed, when we talk about provincialism, no intelligent Chinese but will consider it as the most scornful devil of China. What is it that has brought up the recent struggle between the Chihli party and the Anhui faction?

Unification of language has long been the popular topic among prominent Chinese, but the result is not much. Some have given it up as impossible. As a matter of fact unification of the Chinese language could be accomplished easily. The people of different provinces do not differ greatly in their pronunciation of Chinese characters, though they are quite different in their dialects. And every word in the so-called Chinese Mandarin can be written out and read plainly. Therefore to learn to speak Mandarin will be a very easy task to every Chinese.

The worst thing is that the Chinese people themselves do not like to talk Mandarin to each other. They have too much interest in their own dialects. I have very often observed that when there are six or seven Chinese of two or three different provinces, they will talk in their different dialects without caring that the bystanders feel quite de-

served in finding that every sound uttered is peculiar to their ears. Yet all of them may be able to speak Mandarin and to speak it well. How much better it would be for them to speak the common language so that each understands the other! So I conclude that if every Chinese only cares to keep in mind that in conversation one ought to make everybody understand, it will be not be difficult to bring about unification of the Chinese language. Yours truly, Swan Senn.

Custom House,
Shanghai, August 5.

HOW DO THE BIG CONCERNS

MANAGE IT?

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS
Sir: May I beg a corner of your valuable paper asking for the following information: Can anyone kindly give me an idea on the workings of the small money exchange in this great city?

I had occasion to go to the British Post Office after receiving a chit informing me that they had a letter for me that had been underpaid, for which they wanted 16 cents. I produced this amount 1-10 cent piece, and 6 coppers, but the clerk threw back 1 cent and said he did not want it. I thought I had done very well and departed for some 10 cent stamps, and produced the amount in silver, but the clerk demanded 12 cents each for them. I asked the reason for this, and was told it was alright, but I did not exactly think so. I then departed for home, but on arrival there the boy confronted me and explained that mail had arrived from home through the Chinese Post Office, and on 2 letters he had paid 4 cents each owing to insufficient stamps. There were small stamps on these letters marked "Tax 4 cents." How on earth these large concerns work out this money exchange goodness knows! It is very baffling to me, and I'm sure it must be to others.

Thanking you for any information on this wonderful system worked by the postal authorities, I am, yours faithfully, BAFFLED.

August 5, 1920.

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August 5, 1920.

Bringing Up Father



By George McManus

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

FRIDAY, AUGUST 6, 1920

Date and Destination	Per	Chl.	Br.	U.S.A.	Rus.	Jap.	Rail
TODAY							
Hongkong	Monteagle	13.30					
Swatow and Hongkong	Yingchow	21.00					21.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	17.00					21.00
Japan Ports	Chikugo M.	19.00					18.30
do	do	17.00					
Hongkong	Durban M.	15.30					
Vladivostok & Siberia	via P. & S.	17.00					17.00
U.S.A. direct	G. Northern				17.00		
Dalry	Kobe Maru	18.00					18.30
Hongkong and Canton	Monteagle	13.30					13.00
Hankow	Longwo	17.00					
Vladivostok and Siberia via	Pakow & Harbin (Daily expect Sunday)				17.00		17.00
Ningpo	Hsin Peking	15.00					
Tientsin	Train	17.00					
Hankow	Train	17.00					
Vladivostok	Train	17.00					
TOMORROW							
W'wai, C'foo, and T'sin	Tungchow	9.00					
W'wai and Chefoo	Tungchow	9.00					8.30
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00					21.00
Vladivostok and Siberia	via P. & S.	17.00					17.00
Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Hopsang	21.00					21.00
Sunday, August 8							
W'wai and Chefoo	Kingsing	14.00					13.30
Japan Ports	Yashiro M.	19.00					18.30
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00					21.00
Hongkong, Straits, India	Lahore	17.00					16.30
W'wai, C'foo, and T'sin	Shinyue						
Ceylon, India & Europe	do						
via Suez	do						14.00
Monday, August 9							
Hongkong and Canton	Szechuen	21.00					21.00
Hongkong	Yashiro M.	19.00					18.30
U.S.A. via Seattle	Eldridge	17.00					16.30
Vladivostok	Shinyue	10.00					
Japan Ports	Yashiro M.	17.00					16.30
Tuesday, August 10							
W'wai, C'foo & T'sin	Shuntien	14.00					13.30
W'wai, C'foo & T'sin	Kingsing	9.00					
H'kong, S. Ports, Straits, Ceylon, India & Europe	Dunera	13.00					12.30
via Suez	do						
Sunday, August 15							
Japan, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe, via U.S.A.	Tenyo M.	13.00					12.30

*Parcel mail only.
 B Letters and boxes with declared value at 7:30 p.m. E Registered articles at 6 p.m. on previous day.
 Parcels at 4 p.m. and money

Garrett P. Serviss's Article

Why Heat Of Sun Can Be Concentrated So Easily With Lens, While Artificial Heat Remains Unaffected

BY GARRETT P. SERVISS

"Why is it that with the aid of a magnifying glass one can intensify the heat of the sun to such an extent that it will ignite paper, but by using the same process with an artificial light, or heat, one cannot obtain relative results?"—E. P. P., Chicago.

Because what the lens does is not to increase the temperature of the rays, which can never be hotter than their source, but simply to concentrate a greater number of them on a given area, thus locally intensifying their effect by increasing the quantity of heat received on that area. But in order to obtain this effect in its highest degree the radiant body should be of such a nature that its image can be brought to a very small round point at the focus of the lens.

The sun is such a body, being spherical in shape and sending out its rays equally in all directions. Artificial lights and sources of heat ordinarily possess no such regularity of form and of radiation, besides which their temperature at the best is only a fraction of that of the sun's.

CONCENTRATION IS GREAT

Suppose you have a lens two inches in diameter. Then its area will be 3.14 square inches. If you hold it in the sun's rays at right angles to their course, it will concentrate them on a small circular spot, which, owing

to irradiation, will look larger than it really is.

Suppose the diameter of this spot to be one tenth of an inch. Its area will be .00785, or 785 hundred-thousandths of a square inch. Divide 3.14 square inches by .00785 and you will find that your lens has concentrated at its focus 400 times as much light and heat as would have fallen there without the interposition of the lens.

Now, assuming that there is no loss in passing through the glass, and neglecting the loss suffered by the rays in traversing the earth's atmosphere, what you have done with the aid of your lens is virtually to bring the sun relatively so near that, as seen from the focus of the lens, it would look to your eye just as large as the lens, i.e. would have the same angular diameter that the lens has when looked at from its focus. In other words, you have as good as placed a minute patch of the earth's surface so near the sun that it is heated to the same high temperature that the whole earth would experience if it were actually at that distance from the solar furnace.

In actual practice it is not possible to produce results exactly accordant with theory. Nevertheless, it is not difficult to obtain with properly constructed burning lenses temperatures of some thousands of degrees which are

sufficient to melt metals. The supply of heat from the sun is practically unlimited, and, as has long been recognized, it only remains for us to find an efficient means of concentrating this heat in order to utilize it as we utilize the heat of a furnace, and thus to render ourselves to a very large degree, if not completely, independent of the combustion of fuel for industrial purposes.

The temperature at which water turns to steam is relatively so low that one would have said that the ingenious human mind must long ago have found out a way to trap the necessary heat direct from the sun's radiation. Yet all attempts hitherto made in this direction have resulted in no solution on large commercial basis.

POWER GOES TO WASTE

There exist a number of solar-motor plants in sunshiny regions, but the public hears nothing of any great success achieved by them. They work, thus proving the correctness of the principle on which they are constructed, but they still await an inventor or a discoverer who will do for them (if it ever can be done) what Prof. Langley's investigations and the Wright brothers' daring and persistent experiments did for aerial navigation by mechanical power.

The sun motors of today are like the balloons that used to be chiefly useful as attractions at country fairs, and if they should some time attain an incomparably more important place in human affairs than they now occupy it will be the consequence of some fundamental change, like the development of the aeroplane. In the meantime there shines the sun, pouring every minute more than 2,000 horsepower of what seems like wasted energy upon every acre of ground normally exposed to its rays. Human genius ought to discover the secret of the sun-engine of the future in the burning-glass, as it discerned that of the spectroscope in the rainbow.

Nature Notes

BY JOHN BURROUGHS

1. How can a bird of prey be distinguished? Usually the character of a bird of prey is well defined; there is no mistaking him. His claws, his beak, his head, his wings, in fact his whole build, point to the fact that he subsists upon live creatures; he is armed to catch them and to slay them. Every bird knows a hawk and knows him from the start, and is on the lookout for him.

2. What is a "blunder-head"? A blunder-head is an insect that hovers before your eye as you thread the streams, and you are forever vaguely brushing at it under the delusion that it is a little spider suspended from your hat-brim; and just as you want to see clearest into your eye it goes, head and ears, and is caught between the lids. You miss your cast, but you catch a "blunder-head."

3. What plant has a concealed flower? The fringed polygala is rather a shy flower, and is not found in every wood. The whole plant has a singularly fresh and tender aspect. Its foliage is of a slightly purple tinge, and of very delicate texture. Not the least interesting feature about the plant is the concealed fertile flower which it bears on a subterranean shoot, keeping as it were, one flower for beauty and one for use.

Teach Your Boy To Work

By Dr. Wm. A. McKeever
(Professor in the University of Kansas and a Famous Educator)

Previously I have admonished parents to wean their children away from the soda fountain and the soft drink habit. Now, I am ready to take the next step, to advocate a wholesome sweating system.

The porous system is the great avenue of life and healthy growth for the young. If you should call me as a layman of wide experience in dealing with the health problems of the young—if you should call me to examine your anemic or otherwise sickly boy or girl—I would probably ask you first of all, "Does he perspire freely every day in the course of his work and play exercises?"

An open porous system is an almost sure index to good heart and lung action. On the other hand, a closed perspiratory channel means retarded functioning of these vital organs and impaired health.

What form of weakness or ill health will develop in case your child fails to perspire adequately will depend on general conditions. His weakest spot will suffer. Heart, lungs, liver, throat, or what-not—some of these will clog with the poison laden venous blood and will accordingly become diseased.

Sweating is the most genuine and reliable method of cooling the body during hot weather. But to obtain best results from this wonderful system of natural drainage, a balanced diet of food and drink is urgent.

If your boy's porous system is kept busy carrying out the heavy poisonous byproducts of over indulgence with soft drinks, sweets and tobacco, this foul effluvia will tend to clog the channels and stop the normal perspiratory system.

Teach your child to sweat. Especially during the hot weather, is it necessary to preserve a rhythm here. Give him daily his rigorous exercise: First, some healthy work in proportion to his age and strength, and second, some active play. Teach him how to bathe and work, play, exercise, sweat and rub down with the bath. Red blood, health tonicity, clear eye, strong muscular fiber, vigorous heart and other vital organs—these are your sure reward of the juvenile sweating system.

Once-Overs

Some men, who might be of more value to the firm than they are, are afraid to add to their usefulness because they fear that those who work with them will think they are trying to "get a stand-in with the boss."

Just as in school, they look down on the boy who was known as teacher's pet.

This does not mean you should be a tattler in order to "stand in with the boss."

But it does mean that if you know where you can help your department more, and do not do it, you are hampering the output, and if you know you cannot get as much production out of it as you ought, you should make the fact known.

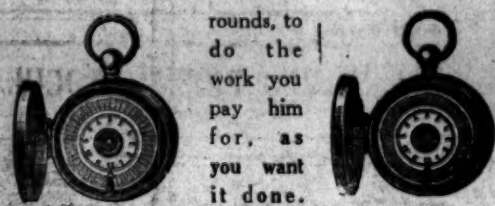
Why should you keep this knowledge to yourself?

Are you playing square with the firm which employs you?

Suppose your interest in the company, the desire to make a bigger and better production, passes you along to a better position, why should you pay attention to the jeers of those, who, because of their lack of interest and loyalty, have no desire to add to quality and quantity of the output?

Don't be foolish enough to allow persons of this sort to hamper your own progress, as well as be a detriment to the firm which employs you.

Get a Watchman's Clock and your watchman **MUST DO HIS DUTY**, for the watchman's clock **compels** him to keep awake, to make his



If you have a Watchman you need a Watchman's Clock.

Please ask us to prove why

HIRSBRUNNER & CO.

"THE SWISS HOUSE"

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Phone C. 218

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OFFICE APPLIANCES\$12 **VENUS** \$12per Gross **COPYING PENCILS** per Gross**Burroughs Adding Machines**
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in various sizes**RONEO DUPLICATORS**

Also a few second-hand typewriters at very moderate prices.

Andrews & George (Typewriter Dept.)
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ADMINISTRATION**Firebricks**FIRECLAY AND SPECIAL
BLOCKS — SALT GLAZED
STONEWARE PIPES—GLAZED
TILES IN VARIOUS DESIGNS
AND COLOURS

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FLOUR**"Field Gun"****Brand**
Equal to the Best
Imported Flour.

Our Flour is milled from the finest quality Chinese Wheat, and is of the highest grade. Our daily output is about 15,000 bags.

Our Flour is highly recommended by all Chinese and foreign consumers. We supply it to all parts of China and any part of Europe.

We solicit your inquiries and patronage: the former will have our immediate attention.

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SHASTA WATER

Invigorating and Refreshing.

Delightfully cooling in summer, and possessing marvellous tonic properties, which revitalise jaded nerves and appetites.

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QUARTS—PINTS—SPLITS.**Trans-Pacific Corporation**

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103 SZECHUEN ROAD.

**A**
STYLISH BATHING
SUIT

in a becoming shade
will make the summer
holidays a long
remembered joy.

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Houses of actual manu-
facturers who concentrate
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PAINT TRADE**EXPERT ADVICE & SERVICE****VARNISH - PAINT - COLOR**

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WILKINSON, HEYWOOD & CLARK, LTD.Refraction
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Manufacturing**Dr. John Goddard**
Optician

Toric Lenses

Invisible Bifocals

San Glasses in Various Shades

W. T. Findley, M.D.

36 Nanking Road, Tel. 1928

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tamsu, Capt. C. Williams, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, August 6, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. Leongwo, 3,325 Tons, Captain Fiddelson, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Friday, August 6, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers, Tel. C. 241. Extension to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Chungking, Captain G. D. S. Mills, will leave on Saturday, August 7, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. Leongwo, 3,325 Tons, Captain Woodgett, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Monday, August 9, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers, Tel. C. 241. Extension to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Poyang, Captain Carnagha, will leave from the French Bund on Monday, August 9, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The S. Kiangyung, Capt. C. Smith, will leave on Monday, August 9, at midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. Waihsing, 1,864 Tons, Captain Christie, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Tuesday, August 10, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers, Tel. C. 241. Extension to Freight and Passenger Departments.

PUKOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Salyang, Captain J. Gibbs, will leave from the Wharf on Tuesday, August 10, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. Suiwo, 2,671 Tons, Captain Smith, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Wednesday, August 11, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Southern Ports

KINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Hsia Peking, Captain A. E. Edwards, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, August 6, at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

KINGPO & FOOTOO.—The S. Kiangyung, Capt. W. S. Ross, will leave on Saturday, August 7, at 8:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

SWATOW, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Yungchow, Captain A. V. Harrison, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, August 7, at 7 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Szechuan, Captain W. Benson, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, August 10, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Northern Ports

NEWCHWANG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Kinkiang, Captain J. W. Harding, will leave on Saturday, August 7, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

ANTUNG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Yunnan, Captain Turnbull, will leave on Saturday, August 7, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tunchow, Captain Harris, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, August 7, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TSINGTAO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Chenan, Captain P. R. Purcell, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, August 7, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

CHINWANGTAO.—The Kailan Mining Administration, will despatch the s.s. Kailang, on August 9, 1920. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, 1 Jinkoo Road, Tel. C. 1114.

VLADIVOSTOK.—The Steamer Shinyue, Capt. Puchert, will be despatched from Shanghai for above port on Monday, Aug. 9. The tender conveying passengers and mail on board will leave the Customs jetty at 11 a.m. the sailing day. For Freight or Passage, apply to L. V. Lang, No. 8 French Bund (Telephone Nos. Central 4702 and 3059).

ANTUNG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Shansai, Captain R. Lewis, will leave on Tuesday, August 10, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Shantung, Captain Walker, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, Aug. 10, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

Passengers Arrived

Per C.N. s.s. Chenan from Hongkong: Messrs. W. E. Kirby, W. E. Jones, N. White.

Per C.N. s.s. Tatung from Hankow: Mrs. Blanc Leur, Mrs. Desongeon, Mr. and Mrs. Richardson.

Per S.P. s.s. Tehhsing from Hankow: Mr. E. F. Wills, Miss Doust.

Per I.C. s.s. Leongwo from Hankow: Capt. I. A. Kearney, Dr. Barker, Rev. Father Blawick, Miss Thompson, Messrs. H. Bar, Daniel, from Kinkiang: Miss Macdonald, Mr. J. Burton.

Per C.N. s.s. Yungchow from Tientsin: Misses Shekury, G. Rand, H. E. Christmann, R. A. Brack.

Per P. and O. s.s. Dunera from Colombo: Mr. H. M. Star, from Singapore: Mr. Connette; from Hongkong: Mr. and Mrs. Komaroff and 2 children, Capt. E. Sique, land, Messrs. V. R. Udnadia, Tum Khunyn.

Per C.P.O.S. s.s. Montague from Vancouver: Mrs. R. Gillies, Misses D. and E. Lingle, E. McCartney, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Maines, Miss F. and Mett. G. Maines, Misses R. O. Williams, E. Brown, F. Zennemann, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Coonce, Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Davidson, Mrs. D. Donohoe, Capt. A. Riva, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Synder, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Wampner, Messrs. G. S. Gresham, F. L. Sanford, E. V. Argon, D. Baird, J. C. Davidson, E. A. Ekdall, R. M. Johnson, J. P. Marriass.

Sicawei Weather Reports

4.—The maximum of pressure forms a kind of elliptical belt extending from Cochin China to the Marianas. The typhoon proceeds towards NNE, across the inland sea of Japan. Very low pressures in China. Long and protracted hours of dead calm with oppressive heat on the Lower Yangtze. Thunder clouds are gathered about noon, but without wind or rain to relieve the stress.

5.—Misty and damp morning. The pressure has fallen still lower. The breeze continues to be extremely light and unsteady with calm.

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Aug. 7	—	New York	West Carnifex	Am.	Adl. Line
Aug. 8	—	New York	Muroran Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Aug. 12	—	Baltimore	Greenland	Am.	S. & Dix.
Aug. 14	—	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Aug. 15	—	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
Aug. 15	—	Baltimore & N. York	Elbridge	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Aug. 16	—	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Aug. 17	—	Seattle, etc.	West Iris	Am.	S. & Dix.
Aug. 20	—	Boston & N. York	Benson	Am.	Adl. Line
Aug. 22	—	Vancouver	Grave Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
Aug. 23	—	San Francisco	West Cadron	Am.	Dollar Co.
Aug. 23	—	San Francisco	Nanking	Am.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug. 24	—	Boston & N. York	Cape May	Am.	Adl. Line
Aug. 25	—	Seattle, etc.	Yamashima Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Aug. 26	—	Portland, etc.	West Keats	Am.	C.P.O.S.
Aug. 26	—	Vancouver	St. of Russia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Aug. 28	—	Seattle, etc.	Toyohashi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Aug. 31	—	San Francisco	Nile	Am.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Sep. 1	—	Vancouver	M. S. Dollar	Am.	B. & Dix.
Sep. 1	—	Seattle	St. Isaac	Am.	S. & Dix.
Sep. 9	—	San Francisco	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
Sep. 11	—	San Francisco	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Sep. 14	—	San Francisco	Tahiti	Am.	Dollar Co.
Sep. 14	—	San Francisco	Yamashima Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Sep. 15	—	San Francisco	Melville Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
Oct. 1	—	Vancouver	Korea Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
Oct. 2	—	San Francisco	Harold Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
Oct. 15	—	Vancouver			

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Aug. 7	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Chikugo Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Aug. 9	—	Nankai, K. Yama	Yamashiro Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Aug. 11	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Kumano Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Aug. 13	—	Nankai, Kobe, Yama	Kokura Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Aug. 14	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Yawata Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Aug. 15	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Aug. 20	—	Nankai, K. Yama	Kasuga Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Aug. 7	—	Liverpool, etc.	Durban Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Aug. 8	—	London, etc.	Glenara	Br.	G. L. E. A.
Aug. 9	—	London, etc.	Labore	Br.	M. M. & Co.
Aug. 10	—	Bombay, etc.	Dunera	Br.	M. M. & Co.
Aug. 10	—	Havre & Liverpool	Aleous	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 10	—	London, etc.	West Campgaw	Am.	Adl. Line
Aug. 12	—	London, ports	Dania	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 12	—	London, etc.	Prometheus	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 13	—	London, etc.	Kalyan	Br.	M. M. & Co.
Aug. 15	—	Liverpool, etc.	Bellerophon	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 16	—	Scandinavia	Chile	Swed.	E. A. Co.
Aug. 17	—	Liverpool	Kanagawa M.	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Aug. 17	—	Marseilles, etc.	Amazona	Fr.	M. M. & Co.
Aug. 17	—	London, etc.	Glenamoy	Br.	G. L. E. A.
Aug. 23	—	London, etc.	Flasby	Br.	M. M. & Co.
Aug. 23	—	London, etc.	Fredericus	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 23	—	Marseilles, etc.	Andre Lebon	Fr.	M. M. & Co.
Aug. 23	—	Hamburg & Hamburg	Toba	Dut.	H. C. T. Co.
Sep. 2	—	Liverpool, etc.	Rhesus	Br.	M. M. & Co.
Sep. 2	—	London, etc.	Cyclops	Br.	B. & S.
Sep. 9	—	London, etc.	Achilles	Br.	B. & S.
Sep. 10	—	London, etc.	Khyva	Br.	M. M. & Co.
Sep. 10	—	London, etc.	Eastering	Am.	Adl. Line
Sep. 13	—	Liverpool, etc.	West Mahomet	Am.	Adl. Line
Sep. 15	—	London, etc.	Kansas	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Sep. 15	—	London, etc.	Mentor	Br.	B. & S.
Sep. 15	—	Liverpool, etc.	Euryalus	Br.	B. & S.
Sep. 15	—	London, etc.	Basar	Dut.	H. C. T. Co.
Sep. 15	—	Hamburg, etc.	Idomeneus	Br.	B. & S.
Oct. 14	—	Liverpool, etc.	Titan	Br.	B. & S.
Oct. 21	—	Antwerp, etc.	Peleus	Br.	B. & S.
Oct. 28	—	London, etc.	Teucer	Br.	B. & S.
Nov. 11	—	Liverpool, etc.			

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Aug. 6	4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Ningchow	Chi	N.S.S.N. Co.
Aug. 6	4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 6	4.30	H'kong, C'ton	Hansang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Aug. 7	7.00	D.L. C'ton	Chinwangtao	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 7	7.00	Amoy & Swatow	Tungwah	Chi	C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug. 7	7.30	Ningpo & Footoo	Hsinfung	Br.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug. 8	8.00	D.L. S'kong, C'ton	Hopang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Aug. 10	10.00	Hongkong, Canton	Nanking	Am.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug. 10	12.00	S'kong, C'ton	Szechuan	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 11	—	Manila, Hongkong	Kwongzang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Aug. 12	—	Takao, Keelung	St. of Russia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Aug. 19	—	Hongkong	Nile	Am.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug. 21	—	Manila & Hongkong	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Aug. 21	—	Hongkong	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
Aug. 26	—	Manila & Hongkong	Fushimi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Aug. 7	D.L.	Newchwang	Kinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 7	D.L.	Tsingtau	Chenan	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 7	3.00	Amoy	Yunnan	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 7	5.30	Dairen	Kobe Maru	Jap.	S.M.R. Co.
Aug. 7	7.00	W'wei, C'ton, T'sin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 8	8.00	M.N. Tsingtau	Tungchow	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Aug. 8	8.00	Chinwangtao	Kaiping	Jap.	S. M. & Co.
Aug. 10	10.00	W'wei, C'ton, T.	Kingsing	Jap.	S. M. & Co.
Aug. 10	7.00	Tsingtau, Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap.	S. M. & Co.
Aug. 10	D.L.	Antung	Shansi	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 10	3.00	W'wei, C'ton, T'sin	Shantung	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 12	—	Vladivostok	Shinyue	Chi	L.V. Lang

FOR RIVER PORTS

Aug. 6	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Loongwa	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Aug. 6	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 6	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Yunnan	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 9	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luenho	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Aug. 9	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyung	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Aug. 9	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 10	D.L.	Pukow	Suiyang	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 10	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Waihsing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Aug. 10	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luoyi	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 11	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Pwaha	Br.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug. 11	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Suiwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Aug. 11	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Waihsing	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 12	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyung	Br.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug. 12	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Wongang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Aug. 13	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Trucwoo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Aug. 13	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Ngankia	Br.	B. & S.

CARRYING MAIL

A.M.—MIDNIGHT D.L.—DAYLIGHT

Information For Mariners

FRIDAY, AUGUST 6, 1920

High Water at Woonung Bar (The night tides are higher than the day tides, they are about equal at 2 and 3 o'clock). Approximate rise, at springs 4 1/4 h; at neaps, 5 h. Fall, at springs 1 1/4 h; at neaps, 7 1/2 h.

Time	Range	Time	Range
47m.	St. 0 in.	4h.	8m.
			St. 0 in.

High Water at Tungsha Lightship Approximate rise, 5 1/2 h; approximate fall, 7 h.

Time	Range	Time	Range
47m.	St. 0 in.	4h.	8m.
			St. 0 in.

Time of Moonrise, Moonset, Sunrise, Sunset
Moon Sets 2 49 Rises 11
Time of Moonrise, Moonset, Sunrise, Sunset
Moon Sets 10 27 p.m. 11 8 a.m. 5h. 20m. 6h. 57m. 4h. 35m. 7h. 35m.
Mean Barometric Pressure at Shanghai 29.710.
For August 29.710.
For August 29.710.

C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTSE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.

FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

FOR CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.
S.S. "TATUNG" sails August 6th, midnight.
S.S. "CHUNGKING" sails August 7th, midnight.
S.S. "POYANG" sails August 9th, midnight.
Steamers connect at Hankow with the Company's sailings on the Middle Yangtze and Hanan Lines.

FOR WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN (and PEKING via TIENTSIN).
S.S. "TUNGCHOW" sails August 7th, 10 a.m.
S.S. "SHUNTEN" sails August 10th, 3 p.m.
S.S. "FENGTIEN" sails August 14, a.m.

FOR HONGKONG and CANTON via SWATOW and AMOY.
S.S. "YINGCHOW" (via Swatow) August 7th, a.m.
S.S. "CHUNGKING" (via Amoy) August 10th, 3 p.m.
S.S. "SINKIANG" (via Amoy) August 12th, 7 1/2 p.m.
Steamers connect at Hongkong with sailings to the Philippines, Indo-China and Australian Ports, also to Bangkok and Singapore.

FOR TSINGTAO.
S.S. "CHENAN" sails August 7th.

FOR NINGPO.
S.S. "HSIN PEKING" at 4.30 p.m. every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, etc., see "The Taikoo Shipping Gazette" or apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, French Bund.
Tel. No. 77.
Passengers: Central No. 401.
Freight: Central No. 77.

The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

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For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, etc., see "The Taikoo Shipping Gazette" or apply to

N. Y. K.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

MAILS CLOSE

For U.S., Canada and Europe:
Per Tr. Great Northern Aug. 6
Per P.M. s.s. Venezuela Aug. 14

For Europe ...
Per P. & O. s.s. Lahore Aug. 3
For India, etc
Per P. & O. s.s. Dunera Aug. 10

For Japan
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo Maru
Aug. 6

MAILS DUE

From U.S. and Canada
Per O.S.K. s.s. Africa M. Aug. 6
Per C.M. s.s. Nanking Aug. 9

From Europe
Per M.M. s.s. Andre Lebon
Aug. 9

From Japan
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yamashiro M.
Aug. 6

